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OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

The Operatic and Exhibition Attractions at the Irish Capital.

The Italian Opera—Tietjens, Campanini, Trebelli Bettini and Paddi—Sweeni—The Exhibition, a Gala Day with Much Harmony—The Londesborough Collection, with a Mass of Generalities and Particulars About it—Permission to Stop.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DUBLIN, October 5, 1872.

POLITICAL DULLNESS.

There is but little news here, but if there were oceans of it, or mountains of it rather, for it is more properly to be estimated by dry measure, I think, it would be but insipid to your readers now, steeped as they are in the exciting whirlpool of Presidential politics. There may be some of them, however, who, by way of mild contrast, would like to learn how the people here pass their time, living as they do in a world where quadrennial earthquakes do not shake the foundations of commerce and society. It is a strange contrast to me when, after reading my budget of American papers, I turn to the *Irish Times*, the *Mail* or the *Express*, and note their gentle ways, their mild indignation over fishery appropriations, their puzzled conjectures as to the ultimate price of coal or bread, with three or four lines of telegraphic news from America. There is nothing so exciting as a Presidential election here, save when they have a Fenian rising, but then there is not that agony of suffering from depletion and reaction, which American newspapers always feel and show after the elections are over.

ITALIAN OPERA—PECULIARITIES OF A DUBLIN AUDIENCE.

As far as Dublin is concerned, the main excitement just now seems to be obtained from the Italian Opera, which is sojourning for three weeks at the Theatre Royal. To be sure, several thousand people are moving back to town, and that is a good deal of an undertaking, but it is only of individual interest, so that while every one feels a deep sense of the importance of the hanging of his own curtains and the uncovering of his own furniture, the operation loses in zest when transferred next door. But everybody goes to the Opera and looks at everybody else who is there. I went last night, for the first time in Dublin, and I confess I was surprised at what I saw and heard, so that perhaps a description of my visit may be novel to such of your readers as have never listened to an Italian Opera with Irish accompaniments. I went to the dress circle, which is what it professes to be, as are the numerous boxes. No lady with a bonnet, no gentleman without dress coat and white tie is admitted to this portion of the house. The undress circle above is the place for bonnets and dark gloves. Careless bachelors fill the wooden benches of the pit, and three rows of galleries accommodate the various grades of society, descending as they go up. Upon entering I deposited my overcoat and hat in the cloak room, and got into my seat, second row, box twelve, for the dress circle is divided into boxes by low partitions, and each box when full contains five rows of four people each. The night was a pretty one, bright faces, jewels, hair, black coats, low dresses, all in a brilliant mass under the blaze of gas lights. Below in the pit was a "sea of upturned faces," for every man, so long as the performance is not going on, stands up and turning his back to the stage, scans the gallery and makes remarks. Besides the natural desire to see the crowd, the hard, uncushioned wooden benches of the pit have a good deal to do with this custom. All the while the "gods" in the galleries are in uproar, talking, laughing, shouting, singing, with rattle and noise like an artificial native mill. So soon, however, as the overture is begun, every one begins a sibilation, which means a desire for silence, which is produced so soon as the hissers are tired. Of the opera itself it is necessary to say but little; it was *Il Trovatore*; the orchestra was good, the scenery fair, the chorus, consisting of some forty persons, well up to their duties, and a fair ballet troupe headed by Mlle. Ricois as premiere, interspersed two or three dances, in the gypsey scene and in the camp. The singers were the best procurable, I have rarely heard all the parts so well taken. Tietjens, plain to look upon but marvelous as to vocal powers, was Leonora; Campanini, a handsome young fellow, a good actor, and with a voice which Dublin says is the first real tenor since Mario's days, made a grand Manrico, but to me, with the memory of Wachtel still fresh within me, he was only second rate. Meridjer, Bettini and Trebelli Bettini (a superb Azucena) and Bauermeister filled the other roles. The audience was jubilant; twice were encores demanded during the first act, and when the curtain came down on the finale, Tietjens and Campanini had to come twice before it, and the same thing took place after each act. Between the acts fun began and was kept up furiously. Some one in the gallery started a song; every one else in the galleries then began to shout, crow, grunt, whistle or laugh. Finally it was suggested to let the man sing, and if they didn't like the way he did it, to pitch him over. Instant quiet was the result, and a tiarish voice, the owner of which was behind the curtain (and I found out from a yonder rock reclining," which being received with jeers was changed for some Irish song with a refrain of "Wack fol de rol." Three verses of this he sang and then was greeted with storms of applause and shouts of *"encore,"* which caused him to sing another Irish song, the applause of which ushered in the second act of the Troubadour. In the next interval, about one hundred voices, I should judge, in the gallery joined in the chorus, "Ten thousand miles away," and then an aspiring soloist was drowned in a tempest of catcalls, groans, bleats and grunts. The other *entr'actes* were pretty much the same. We had a solo song and "Ten thousand miles away" again, and I went home with the conviction of never having laughed so much at a performance of *Trovatore* in my life before. To me, as a stranger, this sort of thing was very amusing, but it is not liked by the people here very much, and sometimes encroaches on the rights of the stage, as last week when Barry Sullivan was playing Richard III. there was a regular fire of remarks running through the performance, but showing little of the famous Irish wit. In fact the only evidence I heard of it was when Richard—I think it is—asks how long he is to hold the throne without the title, he was advised from above to take a ninety-nine years' lease of it.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

Yesterday was a gala day at the exhibition. Arrangements had been made for excursions on all the railroads centering in Dublin, and nearly 7,000 people were there. In addition to the regular and multifarious attractions of the exhibition itself, there was a concert, or series of concerts, without interruption from noon until half-past nine at night. Beginning with an hour of piano-forte, then an hour of organ music, which was followed by another hour during which the piano was occupied by two phenomenal pupils of Sir Jules Benedict, called the Infant Molyneux. Another hour was taken by the band of the King's Dragoons, then there was a concert of solo vocalists, then three hours of the bands of Thirteenth and Ninety-seventh regiments, followed by the chorusses by the 400 members of the Philharmonic Society, and the final half hour was occupied by the band of Royal Dragoon Guards.

To-day the Italian opera singers give a concert in the great hall of the exhibition, and to-night Dr. Cameron, the City Analyst, is to begin a course of popular scientific lectures. This exhibition is a grand affair, and has been so managed as to have become a social centre for Dublin. Every afternoon from 4 to 6, and every Wednesday and Saturday evening, there are concerts, or promenades with regimental bands playing. The average daily attendance is more than 2,000, which embraces all classes. The ordinary price is either one shilling or by season tickets, but workingmen and soldiers can get tickets for sixpence. I have already written you of what it contains—statuary, machinery, manufactured goods, jewels, gems, silver and gold plate, a superb picture gallery, and a unique historical portrait gallery. Then there are large gardens, brilliant with flowers and wide gravel lawns, noisy with fountains and birds. I do not believe that Sir Arthur Guinness and his brother Cecil could possibly have devised another means of giving so much valuable instruction and honest pleasure to so large a number of their countrymen. It is a noble enterprise and has been well received—so well that the Guinness brothers, it is thought, will after all be at but little expense, the receipts having been very large, and it is thought that Sir Arthur's endeavors to make it a permanent institution like the Kensington Museum in London, will be successful.

ARMOR WEAPONS AND ANTIQUITIES.

Last week a new attraction was added in the wonderful collection of arms and antiquities formed by the late Lord Londesborough, and now for the first time shown to the public. This is so curious, and so interesting that I must speak at some length of it. It is exhibited in two rooms of the exhibition palace and is in itself enough to occupy many hours of any one desirous of studying such things. The collection of armor is regarded as the finest private one in the world, and it is certainly most interesting and curious. Collected from all ages and climes, they form a curious polyglottal assemblage. There is the lasso and the bolas, the spear and the bow and arrow, the Roman standard and the boomerang. Yataghans are there and Morions, Scymetars, Kanjars and Creeses, Kukarees and Falchions, with blades of best antique damascus and hilts inlaid with gold. Claymores and Stillettos, Partisans and Glaives, Assagais from Caffreland and battle-axes from the south seas. Few there are of weapons read of which the student cannot here find hanging peacefully at rest. After a season of turmoil they have retired to this peaceful and quiet cloister of armour-ial handicraft. Nor are the weapons here collected of only common kind. Aristocracy of steel is here and blades of pedigree. A wheel-lock gun, with stock of inlaid ivory which once tickled the fancy and obeyed the hands of that gentle monarch, Charles IX. of France. A dagger which was wielded by a New-Zealand chief, has a hilt covered with the skin of the head of one of his human victims. Look further on and a catalan knife meets your eye bearing the cheering inscriptions in Spanish: "Long Live an absolute king and the Holy Inquisition" and; "If this viper stings you, there is never a remedy for you at the apothecary's" and there was much of truth one time in the motto, for it was a favorite weapon of Cura Merino, "the noted guerrilla." A Caffre chief's staff of hide of hippopotamus hangs near, and of the same tough material, a thong with which Ibrahim Pasha used more than once to flog his brave Arabs into battle. Beside this hangs a broad knife of ecclesiastical record, of priestly sanctity, for it was used in Africa at human sacrifices, and was taken *flagrante delicto*. This case is horrible because of this foul weapon. We love the blade which acted as ramparet to our homes or honor, but when it has carved a fat steak from an enemy, or has been used on victims on which to toast a heathen's ear, we recoil, and turn to another place where hang two scymetars, which once belonged to mild Mahomed Ali and gentle Tippo Sahib, but are again sent recoiling from those noble weapons by a glance at an executioner's sword of 1688, bearing in German: "When I am raised, with the criminal eternal life." Lord Fairfax's "Andrea Ferrara" blade hangs near, and not far off is Raoul de Coucy's misericorde. Here too is the Glaive of State, with nicely engraved blade, which once was borne in grandeur at the head of the galley of the Doge when he sailed upon the outstretched arms of his bride, the Adriatic. But it is one thing to see these things and another to merely read of them, and interesting as they are, a list of them has a fair chance of wearying, so I pass by a hundred quaint and curious weapons of high degree, scarce hai ing to mention a contel of Bluff King Hal's, a culverine of bronze made for Francis of Parvian misfortune, an executioner's sword, covered with rust of blood, and two pairs of scissors of steel, once the weapons or the tools of ruffed and reddish Queen Bess.

In addition to the weapons there are more peaceful curiosities in this collection, such as a mirror of steel, on the back of which are magical devices to preserve the beauty of the fair beholder. The mirror and the devices are still there, but the magic and the charms have not been preserved in the collection. Near by lies a thumb-screw once forming a portion of the personal effects of some amiable German, and beside it is a neat instrument used in Nuremburg for branding felons, and not far off lies a mask of punishment, so ingeniously devised by some Teutonic and medieval Yankee, that every time the wearer tried to speak the sole result was a merry whistle. A highly ornamented instrument for forcing open unwilling mouths might be recommended to those modern torturers, the dentists; and most curious is the black polished stone which Dr. Dee used to see spirits in, whenever knavish Edward Kelly held it. It is Hudibras who says:

"Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil's looking glass, a stone."

And this is the identical stone, innocent looking now, as any piece of cannel coal. It is kept in countenance in these days when we despise magic mirrors—nor will be satisfied with less than tilting tables—by a crystal ball once used, in the sixteenth century, by a sorcerer of fame, who foresaw the future and possessed the elixir vitae, but somehow died poor and forgotten. I might speak at even greater length, (if I did not dread your wrath) of coins of all the Roman emperors, of combs of every age, of Irish and Scotch antiquities, of carvings in ivory, including the sceptre of Louis XII. and the only fool's bauble or jester's staff known to be still in existence (there are fools enough, but they do not need staves to betray them now); of carved ivory and wooden hunting horns, and of general odds and ends. But having had my way thus far, I am willing to spare you now, and will only mention four books of autographs, unique perhaps, most curious certainly. The first volume has one hundred and eleven autographs and photographs of the English royal family, from William the Norman to her present Royal Highness. The second volume contains fifty autographs of French royalty. The third has those of eighty-nine famous Englishmen, and the fourth seventy-five of literary cotemporaries of the collector, the late Lord Londesborough.

If this is tedious—and I have little doubt of it, knowing how dull even the Kohinoor might become in a letter—you may stop when you get as far as this, as I shall.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Dan Dougherty was here last week; he told me some portions of his new lecture on American politics. I hope he will deliver it in Pittsburgh this winter, for it is exceedingly amusing.

STARTLING STORY.

Kidnapping Young Girls for Dens of Degradation in New York.

LEAGUE BETWEEN THE KEEPERS AND THE POLICE.

The New York *Herald* has an astounding story of a league between the keepers of bagnios and the police of that city. It states that almost all the houses of ill-fame in the upper part of the town have telegraphic connections, and all telegraph offices have policemen detailed from the Metropolitan Department for duty. Three weeks ago a young lady was decoyed from Boston, and after searching for her in vain through the medium of friends, her mother and sister arrived in New York on the 15th inst. They traced the unfortunate girl to a bagnio on West Thirty-first street. Her sister, last Friday, went to the place in a carriage, and obtaining admission, asked to see her sister. The procuress ordered her out, and on her refusal to leave summoned a messenger of the Telegraph Company, who fetched Policeman Rowland to the house. The latter was waxed fast to the procuress, ordered the lady out of the house and emphatically told her she should not have, her sister. The visitor doubted his being an officer, and he pulled back his coat and showed his shield. The lady then asked his protection. "I'll protect you by putting you out," said he. "Come, you have no business here." The lady remonstrated and told him he would not go out until her sister went with her. One of the wretched inmates of the place, sympathizing with the woman, whispered in her ear, "Old bedroom, second floor, back." She made for the door, dashed it open, and her sister was standing in the middle of the room weeping bitterly. Both sisters then walked down into the hall and left the house unmolested. When they were going away from the house, the policeman was closeted with the ogress in the front parlor of the den.

Mary's mother was telegraphed to that the unfortunate girl was found. On Saturday morning she arrived in New York, and that evening Mary was conveyed back to her home. When questioned by her mother and sister and as to how she became acquainted with the ogress, Mary said she met her in the street while she was out on an errand. The ogress squealed to her through the disorganized pipes—"My dear, you very pretty. Would you like to go to New York, live in a fine house and wear elegant clothes like me?"

Mary, thinking she would, told the ogress "Yes," and consented to go to New York with her. The next day the ogress drove into the street Mary lived in, and sent the coachman to the house of Mary's mother to ask for the young lady. The mother, being a sharp, practical woman, asked the coachman who wanted her daughter. He answered her, "A lady." The mother walked up to the carriage window and demanded of the lady (?) what business she had with her daughter. The ogress replied she wanted the address of Annie Stephens.

"Then," said the old lady, "you go and buy a Directory and study it till you find it."

The ogress was not to be beaten in this way, however; she is too old a hand in that sort of business. She waited in Boston until she got another chance at Mary, and at that other chance she carried her off, leaving a disgraced family to mourn her loss. Mary found when when she got on the cars she was only one of a batch. The ogress had laid her fangs upon several others, and they were all destined for the same house, the same life, the same misery, the same absolute degradation. Mary, fortunately for herself, has been rescued; but the other Marys are still in New York, and unless we can tell whether they will be lifted out of the filth in time or whether they will plunge deeper and deeper into the terrible depths.

The two policemen who had been detailed at the telegraph station for duty were yesterday put back on post by the Commissioners. One of them certainly, if he merited punishment at all, deserves to be dismissed from the department, and that at once. An officer who could for a moment so far forget his duty is worthy of no consideration, and should be disgraced upon the spot. It is a terrible reflection for the people that the wretches who keep these dens of infamy can tap a key in their houses, and in a quarter of an hour have a policeman on the spot ready to do battle for them and defend them.

UNIONTOWN.

Sudden Death of Armstrong Hadden, Esq.—The New Savings Bank Cashier—The Weather, Rains, Fruit, Etc.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., Oct. 23, 1871.

DEATH OF ARMSTRONG HADDEN, ESQ.

Armstrong Hadden, Esq., cashier of the "Dollar Savings Bank," of this place, died on Saturday morning, October 19th, after an illness of six days. He was a plain, honest, unpretending citizen, honored, revered by all who knew him. He commenced life poor, and by industry and economy had become comparatively independent. His sudden death has cast a gloom over his large family and many friends. His cheering presence will be missed by his business acquaintances, by the members of his church, by the honest poor, who ever found in him a help and counsellor, for he was friendly and pleasant to all. His funeral, on Tuesday, was one of the largest ever witnessed in our town, showing how he was esteemed by the people.

THE NEW CASHIER.

Charles S. Seaton, a gentleman of well-known business qualifications, has been elected cashier of the Savings Bank. The Directors have been very fortunate in finding so good a successor to Mr. Hadden, and one, too, who is respected by all who know him.

THE WEATHER &c.

We are having a good rain to-day. Notwithstanding pretty frequent rains, the wells and springs have been rather low for some time past, the rains did not penetrate to any depth in the earth, but now we hope the fall rains have come in earnest and that all may have an abundance of water. The many severe frosts of the past three weeks have ripened the chesnuts, which are plenty in our mountains, and have been brought to town in large quantities, running down prices some what.

FRUITS PLENTY.

Fall fruits of nearly every kind have been plenty and cheap. "Q."

TURF NOTES.

The Pimlico Races.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—First race, purse $600, for four year olds and upwards, two miles; Breakness, 1; Frank Hampton, 2; John Merriman, 3; time 3:39¼.

Second race, purse $500, for three year olds, except those placed in the Dixie stake, one mile; Bucsden, 1; Sue Ryder, 2; Nevada, 3; time 1:44¾.

Third race, Central stakes, for two year olds, one mile; Calesby, 1; Count Dorsey, 2; time 1:46. With a single exception, this is said to be the fastest two year old race ever run in the country.

Fourth race, purse $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, all ages; Tubman, 1, 1, 1; Arizona, 2, 2, 2; time 1:48⅝, 1:47¼, and 1:49.

RED HOT.

A Colored Salamander and His Warm Lunch.

HE DRINKS BOILING OIL AND MOLTEN LEAD.

[San Francisco Chronicle, October 10.]

Yesterday afternoon the reporters of the city press and about a dozen less prominent citizens were invited to participate in a private lunch-party given by "Delhi, the African Fire King," under the auspices of the manager of Woodward's Gardens. The collation took place at Dashaway Hall. About half-past one o'clock the guests were all assembled in the large hall, when a short, thick-set negro entered the room, followed by two other sombre-hued myrmidons, one of whom carried a small oblong furnace, and the other a sack of charcoal and a variety of iron bars, rods, etc. The first was his sable majesty, King Delhi; the others his chefs de cuisine.

The furnace was placed on the floor in the center of the hall, and soon a fierce fire was in full blast. Four flat bars of iron, in size and shape very much like ordinary laths, were slipped through the bars of the furnace, so that the ends protruded from each side, while the center of each was surrounded by the live coals, and soon became red hot. A small fire shovel and some iron rods were also placed amid the coal to warm up. While the "pot was a bilin'" the chief performer retired to one of the undressing rooms. "He's jes gone in dar to shuck hisself," remarked the chief cook, in answer to one of the inquisitive reporters—a funny fellow.

"What is he going to do with those hot irons?" asked the reporter.

"He's gwine to rub 'em over his face an' hands, an' over his feet."

"Humph," remarked the funny reporter; "the whole thing will be apt to result in a fizzle if that's the case."

The darkey didn't appear to see the point, but continued his interesting disclosures:

"He's born in Abyssinia, dis man was—used to know King Theodorus fust-rate."

Reporter—"Indeed?, Well, do you suppose he has seen Livingstone, or Stanley, or George Roberts, or any of those other explorers?"

Chief Cook—"Dunno, sah—dunno nuffin' 'bout dat."

THE FIRE KING IN COSTUME.

Further conversation was interrupted by the entrance of the Fire King, in full African court costume—to wit: a blue flannel undershirt and drawers, bespangled with several stars of our Union forever. The shirt was rather short-waisted in the sleeves—and so were the drawers. His big black arms were bare from the elbow down, and below the knee his sable shanks were visible in all their primitive beauty. His feet—ah! here the pen must pause—for it cannot do justice to those sublime members. They looked like a pair of twin alligators, and the great national characteristic heels were the finest specimens of that organ to be found on these shores. They protruded astern to an unusual extent—so much so that if the "subject" were standing erect and a guillotine blade dropped vertically from the ceiling, it would have passed about three inches of the heel from each limb, provided the vertical descent was not prevented by intermediate obstructions. This fact of calculation was made without the aid of a theodolite—without the aid of any light, in fact, beyond that furnished by the charcoal fire.]

After a few preliminaries, it subsequently that there was no deception about this performance, etc. the visitors were allowed to inspect the fire-proof African. The soles of his feet, his arms, shins—very fine shins—and the calves of his legs were examined by all who felt sufficient interest to avail themselves of his offer. Then he advanced to the furnace, and, taking out the fire-shovel, began

THE FIRST COURSE.

The blade of the shovel was fairly red hot, yet this cloudy salamander deliberately rubbed it over his hands, arms and legs, without evincing any pain whatever. The hot iron which would have burned its way through an inch board in a very short time, seemed to have no effect on the sable skin. There was a light blue smoke emitted during the contact of iron and hide, but no scar or blister was left behind. The only inconvenience about this feat was manifested by those of the spectators who happened to be on the leeward side of the man, and to whose nostrils was wafted the delicate aroma. It smelt worse than a Yorkville skull when Hamlet in a thoughtful mood, made use of that ghastly relic for a nosegay, and evolved his brilliant fancy about stopping the bung-holes of beer barrels with the dust of dead emperors. On the first whiff, which combined the odor of a horse's hoof, when singed by the blacksmith's iron than any other perfume that is known to science. It was a very pervading stench.

A NATURAL BLACKSMITH.

The next illustration of the Fire King's incombustibility [copyright secured], was given with the iron bars, or slats. Each of these bars was red hot to the centre, and Delhi took them up in succession, one in each hand, and one on the floor, and then placing his naked right foot on the hissing hot iron, bent it to an angle of forty-five degrees. Then turning the iron over, he placed his left foot on the centre and straightened the hot bar.

A SKILLFUL POKER PLAYER.

A small iron poker, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, was next taken from the fiery furnace, and, opening his mouth, the Fire King inserted the rod some five inches therein and closed his lips on the seething iron. After holding it in this position for a few moments, he drew it out and remarked that this was one of the most difficult of all his performances, and that very frequently it rendered him quite hoarse—scarcely able to speak audibly.

The attendants next lifted from the coals a section of iron pipe, about one inch in diameter and eight inches in length. By way of varying the entertainment, Delhi rolled this over the floor with his bare feet—scorching a path in the miliar old horse-hoofy perfume again in generous profuseness, and causing a young lady who witnessed the feat and sniffed the feet to retire in disorder. The *Chronicle* reporter meanwhile held his nose and gazed in speechless admiration.

A HOT BALL.

The spectators were next edified by an exhibition of Delhi's skill as a ball-tosser. A small globe of iron, smaller in appearance to an ordinary base ball, was pried out of its plutonic resting place among the coals. It was not exactly red hot, but it was warm enough to burn a hole in the floor if allowed to stand a little while in one spot. This the salamander tossed in the air and caught first in one hand and then in another, with as much nonchalance as the best catcher in the Eagle Club would manifest in handling a "regulation ball."

THE ROD OF IRON—NOT AARON.

Another iron rod somewhat larger than the palate-tickler, was now handed to the fire eater. One end of the rod was blazing hot, and this portion he licked with his tongue until the red heat faded and the iron resumed its ordinary color. Taking hold of the hot end of the iron, and assuring "de gemmen" that it was now comparatively cool, he offered it to one after another. A contagh in the throat reached forth and closed his fingers gingerly over the iron. A little of it seemed to go a good way with the curious individual. He was not choleous in his grip—not at all. He drew back his hand with a spasmodic jerk, and spent the next half hour in breathing upon it and watching with commendable industry the development of a substantial blister.

A COCKTAIL OF MOLTEN LEAD.

The spectators were, of course, greatly amazed at these surprising exhibitions; and in the breasts of those who were not well-grounded in Bible truths arose a doubt about the efficacy of the blazing hereafter, so vividly depicted in our Sunday-school books with pictures of sinners.

"That fellow must have been a stoker in hell," remarked a hardened fellow, who had slipped in unbidden.

"Much more likely, sir, that he's a descendant of either Shadrach, Meshac, or Abednego, who were thrown into the fiery furnace, and came forth unsinged." This in a stern tone of reproof from P. A. Bell, editor of the *Elevator*, who was an intensely interested spectator.

The colloquy was cut short by Delhi, who announced that he was ready to "finish de job" with a little melted lead, a small dipper of which was sputtering over the fire. Taking the dipper in one hand and a tea-spoon in the other, he poured out a spoonful of the melted lead and turned it into his mouth. A quiver of the stalwart frame was noticeable as he took the spoon from his mouth, and directly afterward he opened his capacious bread-trap, and displayed the "medal" on the floor. An ingenious reporter stooped down to pick up the novel casting, but the latter carried his praiseworthy design—he dropped it with much animation, and snapped his fingers in exultant glee.

AN INSPIRING DRAUGHT OF BOILING OIL.

There was just one more astonishing performance—the swallowing of about a dram—just about a dram—of boiling oil. This cheering draught was poured from a sauce-pan into a small tumbler, and quaffed with much apparent gusto. It was so hot that an ordinary man could scarcely hold the glass in his hand, yet the cast-iron darkey swallowed the terrible stuff as quietly as though it had been the mildest old Bourbon. After getting this aperient down, however, he seemed to be overcome by some inner emotion, for his eyes filled with tears. He was probably thinking of the costive days of childhood, and the gentle ministrations of his deceased grandmother.

He had one fire to a saucerful of alcohol, and with a teaspoon poured the flaming liquid down his throat.

Everybody present was greatly astonished at the whole performance. There was no trick or slight-of-hand about any part of it. The fellow is certainly more thoroughly fire-proof than any mortal we have heretofore heard or read of. He has been engaged to appear at Woodward's Gardens, and will give his first exhibition next Saturday afternoon, when he proposes to vary his entertainment by pouring molten lead over his bare arms.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Seabrook Disaster—Coroner's Inquest.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., October 23.—At the coroner's inquest to-day over the body of Captain Norton, killed in the recent railroad disaster at Seabrook, Charles G. Dow, of East Salisbury, brakeman of the freight train, who was accountable for the condition of the switch that caused the "smash-up, was examined, and before he had completed the inquest was adjourned. He said he placed the switch right for the express train, but did not lock it.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

The Horse Disease.

THOUSANDS OF ANIMALS AFFECTED.

THE TAMMANY THIEVES.

Surrender of Tweed.

MAYOR HALL IN COURT.

Action of Long Island Baptists—A Railway Muddle—Arrested for Obstructing a United States Marshal—A Query Not Answered—Banks Without Coin.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1872.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The horse disease occurring in the different cities outside of New York, and which had caused a great deal of excitement among stable keepers and car companies, has made its appearance in this city and is causing the greatest panic. The disease appears to have appeared first in this city in magnitude on Monday afternoon, although there were some few cases of earlier date. The contagious qualities of the disease are very violent, and within twenty-four hours from the time the first symptoms of the sickness were noticed in one large stable, one thousand horses under the same roof were similarly affected.

A reporter who has visited most of the principal stables, attests that no less than seven thousand horses were affected up to yesterday evening. The horses of the different lines of the stage and street car companies are all more or less affected. On the sixth avenue line railroad two hundred horses were stricken down in four hours, the company having been compelled to withdraw some of their cars. Over two thousand horses on the Third avenue line are suffering. In the stables of the Twenty-third street line, some five hundred horses are laid up. Up to midnight last night no deaths had occurred except in the Sixth avenue stables.

Some twelve cars have been withdrawn from the Sixth avenue line, in consequence of the prevalence of the horse disease. The other lines are not materially affected. In many stables the disease is not known, and it is thought that its nature is epidemic.

In Brooklyn the disease is reported as spreading. It is apprehended that the disease will spread and materially interrupt the means of traffic throughout the city. There are some eighteen thousand carriage horses in New York, and if equine travel becomes stopped at this season the losses to business will be very heavy. The disease is denominated catarrhal fever, and commences with a cough; in six or eight hours, running from the eyes and nose is developed, and the horse becomes weak. The affection is thought to be similar to the Canadian epidemic.

THE TAMMANY THIEVES.

Tweed surrendered to the Sheriff at 10:30 A. M., and subsequently went to the District Attorney's office to give bail in five thousand dollars on each indictment, his securities being Edward Kearney and A. B. Sands.

Judge Brady has decided the motion made by Tweed's counsel to quash the indictment against their client in the Court of Over and Terminer, holding that that indictment differed from the one in the Court of General Sessions, and that the trial thereof must be proceeded with.

Thomas C. Fields not appearing in court today on the calling of his case, the Judge ordered the forfeiture of his bail.

Peter Hall appeared in court to-day in response to the call of the District Attorney and gave bail in $5,000 on the new indictment against him.

ACTION OF LONG ISLAND BAPTISTS.

A number of pastors and members of the Long Island Baptist Association have published a resolution affirming their fidelity to the Warren Association, of Rhode Island, and a declaration that this Association regards as an inversion of the Scriptural law the inviting to the Lord's table those who are baptized in violation, contrary to the universal custom of Christendom, as an infringement of divine law, and as a violation of Christian propriety.

A RAILWAY MUDDLE.

The matter between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Boston Railroad and the Central New Jersey, in relation to the issue by the latter of $300,000 bonds, is not terminated. The case is before the Chancellor of New Jersey to restrain the issue, the holders of the former road fearing liability for guarantee should the agreement between the two roads be declared invalid. The President of the Central and the holders of bonds made an agreement that the first named road will fill said bonds.

OBSTRUCTING A UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Charles Hussey, a liquor dealer, was arrested to-day upon an order issued by United States Commissioner Davenport. Hussey is charged with obstructing a deputy marshal in the discharge of his duty, by ejecting him from his house where he attempted to serve papers issued from United States authorities allege the election law permits. Hussey has been admitted to bail in $5,000.

MEETING OF INSURANCE MEN.

The Commissioners of Insurance yesterday did no business, owing to the small attendance; it being suggested, however, that there being nothing in the constitution compelling a quorum to be present, business could be transacted. The President remarked that the business to be brought up was for private consideration. He then suggested that the future sessions be secret.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last night, an unsuccessful attempt was made to indorse the nomination of Noah Davis for Judge of the Supreme Court. A resolution was passed disapproving of Bedford for City Judge.

The Committee of Seventy last night discussed a proposition to urge Mr. Lawrence to withdraw his candidacy for the Mayoralty.

PERSONALS.

President Grant and family left at noon to-day for Washington.

There is no apparent improvement in Mrs. Greeley's health.

Governor Hoffman has named John R. Brady one of the Associate Judges of the general term of this Department, in place of ex-Judge Barnard.

A QUERT NOT ANSWERED.

Joseph Howard, editor of the *Star*, was asked to-day, by a Deputy United States Marshal, for the name of the person who furnished information of the arrest of Mr. Bernstein, a few days ago, by an order of Commissioner Davenport. Howard ordered the querist out of the office, and the arrest of the former was threatened.

EARLY TRIAL OF STOKES ASKED.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day the counsel for Stokes offered an affidavit from their client, asking an early trial, on the ground that new evidence had been discovered as to the innocence of Stokes, and alleging failing health of the prisoner.

SHIPPING UNLABELED FIREWORKS.

George Parsons has been held in $5 000 bail for trial, on a charge of shipping unlabeled fireworks on the steamer Charleston, on October 1st.

BANKS WITHOUT COIN.

On the presentation of checks for gold at some of the banks in Wall street to-day, the discovery was made that the banks had no coin to meet the demand.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Henry Rogers was yesterday found guilty of the murder of policeman Donahue, of Brooklyn, and sentenced to be hanged on the sixth of November.

THE BIENVILLE INVESTIGATION CLOSED.

The Bienville investigation closed to-day. Little was elicited in addition to what is already known.

BARNARD'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge Faucher yesterday took the place of Barnard in the Supreme Court.

CHICAGO.

Murderer Sentenced—Philadelphian Taking Observations—President of Northwestern University.

CHICAGO, October 23.—The jury last evening, in the case of Thomas Cullen, on trial in the Criminal Court, for the murder of James McWilliams, returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for life. The prisoner received the sentence without any exhibition of emotion, but his father, who was present, seemed overwhelmed with grief.

PHILADELPHIANS TAKING OBSERVATIONS.

Messrs. S. C. Wellts, John Fry, W. A. Duff, M. L. Johnson and Edwin Palmer, a committee of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia House of Correction, arrived here this morning. They are visiting various cities on the continent, with a view to taking observations of the management of the respective Bridewells and Houses of Correction. During the day they have, in company with a committee of the Common Council and Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction, visited the various reformatory institutions in the city.

PRESIDENT OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of the Centenary Methodist church of this city, was to-day elected, by the Trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston, President of that institution, in place of Dr. Havens, resigned. It is understood Dr. Fowler will accept.

ST. LOUIS.

Another Libel Suit.

ST. LOUIS, October 23.—S. N. Gordoie, who a few days ago brought a libel suit against the *Globe* of this city for publishing a dispatch from Boston implicating him in the recent murder of Charles Lane at Dorchester, Massachusetts, has brought a similar suit against the *American*, a new German paper here, claiming one hundred thousand dollars damage.

THE CAPITAL.

The San Juan Boundary.

THE DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, October 23, 1872.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

The following dispatch was to-night received from Minister Bancroft:

Berlin, October 23.—To Hon. Hamilton Fish: The three experts to whom the American memorial on the Canal de Haro and the British case were referred, have made, each for himself, a very elaborate report on the question, supporting their opinions by reasons stated with technical precision and exactness. The Emperor has also, with the highest sense of official duty, given his personal attention to the subject, and after the most careful study and deliberation, has arrived at a conclusion satisfactory to his own sense of justice. The reports of each, with the reasons, have not been communicated to us. The decree of the imperial arbitrator, which has been communicated, has the form not so much of a decree in council as a cabinet order. It does not enter into any elaborate exposition of the decision, but without diverging in the least from the point presented for arbitration, decrees that the claim of the United States of America is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15th, 1846. I shall forward an official copy of the decree by a special messenger.

[Signed.] BANCROFT.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will fall in the north-west, with southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, extending probably to the lower Ohio valley and lake Erie to-morrow; for the Ohio valley, and thence to the gulf, clear and clearing weather, a high barometer, and fresh northerly winds; on the lower lake region, and thence to the upper Ohio valley, northerly winds and clear weather, with occasional frosts; the depression on the Georgia coast will move north-westward, with brisk northerly to easterly winds, threatening weather and rain to-night as far as Virginia, and southerly to westerly winds and clearing weather in eastern Florida; in the New England and Middle States, winds veering to northerly and north-easterly, with threatening weather and rains. Warning signals remain at Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and Norfolk.

THE HORSE DISEASE—INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF PORTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following instructions to the Collectors at Rochester, Burlington, Cape Vincent and Port Huron: You are directed, so long as the existing horse disease prevails in Canada, to allow no horses to be brought into your port or district from that country, unless you are perfectly satisfied that they are free from contagious diseases.

LOUISVILLE.

A Convention of Railroad Conductors—Railway Subscription.

LOUISVILLE, October 23.—A Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association of the United States and Canada met in Weisiger Hall this morning, James Marshall, of the Harlem Railroad, President. The session was opened with prayer, followed by an address of welcome from Mayor Baxter.

Reports of the officers were read, also the annual address by W. S. Seers, of Adrian, Mich. Committees were appointed, and the Convention adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. A grand banquet and ball will be given to the Association to-morrow night.

RAILWAY SUBSCRIPTION.

A large meeting of business men and property owners of this city was held at the Court House to-night, in favor of an additional subscription of a million dollars to the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, to build an extension from Convent Point, on the line, to make an independent entrance into the city, instead as now running over the L. & N. R. R. from Elizabethtown. The distance is fifteen miles. The meeting was very earnest and enthusiastic. The probability is that the subscription will be made. The friends of the extension claim that it will have the effect of giving Louisville a new line to the South.

INDIANA.

Result of the Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 23.—The complete official returns of the October election received at the Secretary of State's office show the following result on the State ticket: For Governor, Hendricks, Democrat, 1,148 majority; Lieutenant Governor, Sexton, Republican, 340; Secretary of State, Bowen, Republican, 184; Auditor, Wildman, Republican, 375; Treasurer, Glover, Republican, 783; Attorney General, Denny, Republican, 646; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hopkins, Democrat, 595; Reporter of the Supreme Court, Black, Republican, 427; Clerk of Supreme Court, Sholl, Republican, 1,563.

Congressmen at large, Orth, Republican, 162; Wm. Williams, Republican, 533; First Congressional District; Niblack, Democrat, 132; Second District, Wolfe, Republican, 5,644; Third District, Hulman, Democrat, 1,328; Four

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Lemuel M. Morton,
John M. Thompson,	Theodore Strong,
William D. Foerst,	John Passmore,
Joseph A. Bentzon,	William J. Colegrove,
Harvey D. Hardy,	Wm. Morrell,
George Morrison Coates,	Henry Grady,
Henry Scott,	Robert Bell,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Joseph M. Thompson,
John H. Brownell,	Isaac P. Penn,
Francis Shroder,	George W. Andrews,
Ira H. Richards,	Henry Lloyd,
Edward H. Green,	John J. Gillespie,
David K. Simonton,	James Patterson,
Daniel H. Miller,	John W. Wilson,
	Charles C. Boyd.

BONDS at Frankfort 16¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 55f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾@113¼.

TWEED has surrendered and given bail on the new indictments. This puts him at rest again.

THE new epidemic among horses in and around New York is producing a positive panic. The cholera is said to be virulently epidemical in its nature, and to be spreading with great rapidity. A vast number of horses have already been affected, and yet the disease spreads. Thus far, medical skill seems to be at fault in dealing with the disease.

ON the reassembling of Congress, it is understood, Secretary Boutwell will submit a new Steamboat bill to take the place of the one now pending in the Senate, and which will be more acceptable than the one agreed upon by the Conference Committee of the two branches of Congress last winter, but which failed to go through the Senate.

THE Democracy of the Fourth ward, Philadelphia, somewhat anaglous to the "old third" here, held a meeting a few nights ago for purification and amendment. Sam. Josephs and Bill McMullin, two shining lights, were formally excommunicated from the party, and Mr. Samuel J. Randall threatened with like punishishment. Josephs got a certificate of character in the form of a statement that on any measure pending in the Legislature he never bothered himself about what political party it was to benefit, but simply asked "how much was in it."

THE news of an English intrigue to prevent the Emperor William, of Germany, from signing the document giving a decision in the San Juan boundary case to the United States, will excite considerable interest in this country. His decision, it is reported, is in favor of the American view; the attempt is to induce him to refer to some line of division not mentioned, thus neutralizing his decision. The well-known character of the Emperor leads to the opinion that he will make a positive and final decision; but it is disgraceful that English diplomatists should seek, by intriguing, to change an opinion honestly arrived at.

PRESIDENT GRANT is likely to have at least one cabinet vacancy on the fourth of March. Secretary Boutwell, it is reported, authoritatively, will be a candidate for the United States Senate to fill the vacancy made by Senator Wilson upon being elected Vice-President. The Massachusetts legislature meets in January, and it is expected that Mr. Wilson will at that time tender his resignation as Senator. It is understood that General Butler will not be a candidate against Mr. Boutwell, but will use his influence to elect him. We would not be surprised to see a change in the State Department at the incoming of the new term, and with it an important change in our relations towards the Cuban insurrectionists.

Two important facts will be developed in the next monthly report from the Bureau of Statistics: First, that the commerce of the country is increasing; and second, that our imports have greatly exceeded in value the exports. For example—the imports for the ten months ending April 30, 1871, amounted to $434,743,688, while the exports for the same period were in value $423,829,619; but for the corresponding period ending April 30, 1872, the amount in imports was $521,201,459, and in exports, $469,471,561. "For these last ten months the excess of imports over exports, including foreign exports, amounted to to $93,005,971. In the former ten months the excess was only $13,250,710. "These are important facts," says the New York *Herald*, "that call for the serious attention of Congress and our merchants. How are we to increase our exports? How are we to prevent the carrying trade going more and more to foreigners?"

THE CODE OF HONOR, or more properly the code of murder, had a recent illustration at Atlanta, Georgia, which shows better than a thousand sermons, the cowardly uses to which it may be put. Two young men quarreled about an insult to a lady at a church fair, which the one insisted was unintentional, but which the other insisted should be construed as an insult, notwithstanding the disclaimer. The lady's champion, therefore, lying in wait for the alleged offender, assaults him in the most atrocious manner. A challenge follows, which is refused on the ground the challenger is not a gentleman and the challenge too much of one to give the reparation demanded for the assault. The challenger sends his message by a young gentleman represented as entirely estimable, who on the refusal to accept the challenge, takes up the quarrel of his own principal and a meeting follows, in which this young man is probably mortally wounded. The affair has created great excitement in Atlanta, and will hasten the downfall of a practice which can be made the instrumentality of such barbarism.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* takes the opportunity this case presents to launch a thunderbolt at "the code," for which it merits high commendation, as that journal is about the most influential representative of southern opinion. We give a paragraph from its scathing article:

"The assailant in these affairs is nearly always suspiciously a coward. If he challenges out of hand he is generally pretty sure of his advantage—a practised eye and hand, a knowledge of the field, or of his opponent's want of skill. If he invites a challenge—and, therefore is practically the assailant—he is no less generally sure of his man or of the trump cards held by him in the game of life and death. It is nearly always the least guilty or the most impulsively courageous who falls. The record of these duels show this to be the fact. But it is always done in the name of honor, forsooth, while honor plays the least part in it all, or honor holds the losing cards against calculation. It is a beastly business altogether, which happily is more honored in the breach than the observance in sections of countries having the best claim to higher civilization, and in the breach marks one of the most shining mile-stones in the highroad toward civilization. The legal authorities of Georgia should proceed in this matter as in an attempted murder, and should push the prosecution vigorously. There needs a startling example to be made somewhere.

THE cry of fraud is very persistently kept up by the Liberal and Democratic press, in order to account for the results reached in the recent election. This is absurd. That there may have been isolated instances of fraud, in which both parties were implicated, the Democrats in some instances and Republicans in others, we regard as entirely probable. But that there was any very general or great fraud perpetrated, we entirely doubt. The simple truth is, the result reached was attained more by the absence of Democrats from the polls than by any other cause. The fault is, the tactics of the Democracy carried them entirely beyond what was expected. They thought to defeat General Hartranft by vituperation,—the evil spirit developed cropped out toward General Grant as well. The people,—Democrats as well as Republicans, have no thought of supporting Greeley, and their sympathies, not being particularly aroused in behalf of Buckalew, they remained away from the polls, preferring his defeat to complicating the November election. This sufficiently accounts for the majorities. The vote is not unusually large, in many instances not larger than that of 1868, with the colored vote added in. The vote of the State does not exceed this. Hence, the discrepancy is not remarkable except as to majorities; and even here there is a clear reason why it is as it is. The loss in the vote is almost exclusively on the Democratic side, and this for the reason named. The loud cry that evidence had been found implicating Mr. Shoemaker, our member in Congress, and others in the Luzerne region, proves to amount to just nothing at all. It will be so in the majority of cases. The cry of fraud is so generally set up by defeated parties that it has lost much of its old significance. Especially is it of little value now. We remind our Republican friends, however, that the majority gained will not do to lean on, and that they must work for the November election.

WE HAVE been drawn into a double headed discussion with the *Post*, but we find that Chesterfieldian journal so much like Paddy's flea,—as you nail his points he flies to others,—he isn't there. It now denies that it is for immediate resumption of specie payment, but proposes that steps be taken *in that direction*, which is indefinite enough to please the subtlest metaphysician. Inasmuch as gold has been drawn down to within from ten to twelve per cent. of par, it seems to us that we have been bravely proceeding *in that direction*,—so what is the *Post* snarling at? We are again compelled to remind our new Chesterfield, that truth is of some value in discussion. We said nothing about the teachings of text books, but criticised those of the *Post*. We did not say "coin is not money," but that legalized currency is money as well as coin, to put it in a new form, and in this we agree with the text books which seem to be authority with the *Post*. We understand the *Post's* deprecating denials to be an abandonment of its other positions.

While there is no particular point in it, as bearing on the present discussion, there is not the slightest value in the allusions to importations, during Democratic free trade times, that can be taken into account here. The *Post*, by examining importations during and since the war, will learn other lessons, beside the one it gives. The question of tariff is lugged in, when the question of importation is brought up,—and this has a bearing on the amount of exports and imports. More than this, overtrading was the result of a credit system. Since the war, the trade with England has been better regulated, and the balances under more perfect control. But all this is but slightly pertinent to the question at issue unless we go into a general view of the various controlling and modifying elements that enter into our foreign trade. It is not simply a question of currency, but one of many influences. We leave the *Post*, therefore, to develop a few more inventions.

ILLINOIS at the approaching election will choose the popular branch of its Legislature by the process of minority representation known as the *cumulative vote*, in contra-distinction to the system adopted in selecting delegates to the Constitutional Convention in this State, which is known as the limited or *restricted vote*. The Illinois system is set forth in the annexed provision of its new constitution, adopted July 2d, 1870:

The House of Representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the Senate (51), and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each Senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid each qualified voter *may vote as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives* to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among as many candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

In order to carry out the provisions of this article the Legislature of Illinois at the last session passed an act which we find thus synopsized in the Chicago *Tribune*:

In voting for representatives to the Legislature, if the voter intends to give more than one vote to any candidate, he shall express that intention on the ballot in figures, in either of the following forms:

1.	3.
John Smith	John Smith 1½
John Jones	John Jones 1½
John Brown	
2.	4.
John Smith 2	John Brown 3
John Jones 1	

The first form will be counted as one vote for each candidate. If more persons are designated on a ballot for any office than there are persons to be elected to that office, or if more votes or parts of votes are designated on a ballot for representatives than the voter is entitled to vote, such part of the ticket shall not be counted for any candidate. Thus, if a voter desires to vote three votes for one candidate for representative he must erase the names of all other candidates from his ballot, and must bear in mind that he can only vote three votes, and must apportion the same on the ballot before voting.

In Illinois the House of Representatives is constituted precisely as a certain number of the constitutional delegates were apportioned in this State, viz: three representatives for every Senator, but the mode of election differs as stated above. The result of the experiment in Illinois will be watched with much interest in Pennsylvania, and will have an influence in disposing of the question of minority representation in our Convention.

CONTRACTION AND EXPANSION.

There seems to be an evil genius presiding over the press dispatches from Philadelphia. We received telegraphic information that the meeting of business men in Philadelphia had gone against the expansion of currency, when the full report of the meeting, as published in the Philadelphia papers, shows that action was deferred, but that the resolutions reported, addresses delivered, and general drift of the meeting favored expansion in times of stringency. The views we presented were almost precisely the views that prevailed among the Philadelphia business men. Their proceedings were harmonious, and were participated in by some of the best men in that city. Mr. George Fox, in his address, alluded to a number of facts which we commend as clearly exhibiting the causes which have led to financial disasters in the past. He says of the proposition to reissue the $44,000,000:

In considering the proposition before us there are a few facts which past experience teaches, and which it would be well to keep in mind. There is no doubt that almost all of the panics of the present century have, to a greater or less degree, grown out of the peculiarities of the banking system, caused by their contracting and relieved by the expansion of their laws. In 1817 the Bank of the United States ordered a contraction in Philadelphia and at its various branches of about $4,000,000, and caused a panic which spread its disastrous consequences over a period of two years. In 1857 the bank loans were contracted over $25,000,000 between August 1 and October 1, and most of us remember with what fearful results. The English panics of 1842 and '47 were notably caused by the same course of action, and they were all caused by a change of policy, by granting to their terror-stricken customers, through the means of discounts, temporary relief. The great London banker, Gurney, in giving his testimony in reference to the panic of '47, said that the decree of the bank to change its policy was made known at noon, and "ten minutes after the panic vanished like a dream," so efficacious was the policy of expansion in this period of commercial distress.

In considering the present banking system and priding ourselves upon its wonderful efficiency through the few years it has been in existence, we must not forget that the system which has passed away in its day and generation did a great work, and was only discarded because it was unable to do what the growth of the people and the necessities of the time required. And it would be childish in us to expect that a banking system good as it is to-day, based on an issue of $400,000,000, will be sufficient as the years roll by, and the wealth, resources, population, and business of the country increase.

In my humble judgment there never was a greater mistake made in the management of our finances than when Secretary McCulloch took in the $44,000,000 legal tenders over which we are now debating. He was compelled to change his policy because of the cries of commercial distress which came up to him from every quarter of the land. We hear the same cries to-day, growing out of the same cause, for while the currency of the country is not being reduced by direct contraction, *it is relatively*, by the enormous expansion of business.

These statements embody the great facts on which the argument for expansion rests. These are, 1. That the financial panics which have occurred, whether in this country or England, have resulted from a policy of contraction. 2. That expansion immediately cured the evil. 3. That the currency must bear a proper relation to the business done and the wealth represented. And 4. That this increase of business has had the effect of contraction recently,—that is, has made currency relatively scarce. Those who have followed our line of reasoning will remember that these points have been clearly amplified in our articles. The remedy proposed by the Philadelphia business men is embodied in the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The pressure of money which exists in all parts of the country threatens our business interests, and calls for some prompt and decisive measures of relief; and whereas the evils growing out of the present condition of trade and the peculiarities of our banking system are being aggravated by speculations, by means of what are called "lock-ups," and other similar devices; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury be requested to bring before Congress, at the earliest opportunity, some plan by which our admirable banking system may be extended, and kept more in accordance with the increasing business and growing demands of the people.

Resolved, That while we regret the difficulties under which we are laboring are too deep seated to be cured by any temporary expedients, we heartily endorse the action of the Secretary in buying additional amounts of United States bonds, and thereby thwarting the efforts of speculators and decreasing the volume of interest paying debt.

Resolved, That while we deprecate the change in the policy of the Treasury, or any sudden expansion of the currency by which values would be affected, we deem it so important to every business interest of the country to resist the combinations of speculators, either in gold or currency, that we would respectfully urge upon him to continue the policy he has heretofore so advisably conducted, and to insure the destruction of such combinations, even if it requires the use of a portion of the legal-tender reserves.

These resolutions conditionally go to the full limit of our demands, commendMr. Boutwell's policy of selling gold and buying bonds, but ask that Congress shall fully investigate and legislate on this question. This is well, so far as it goes. The question is, however, is there not an immediate need of more currency, and if so, should it not be issued? We think so. Yet we have all along urged that a broader investigation of all its phases shall be made by Congress than has been made or can be done, elsewhere, and suitable remedies provided.

The entire question takes almost the form and force of logic. Contraction has universally produced commercial distress and financial panic; too much expansion creates speculation; therefore the golden mean should be sought, of the amount required to meet business demands. This can certainly be ascertained, and equally certainly, either there was too much currency in Mr. McCullough's time, or there is too little now. That there was not too much then is proven by the fact that the retirement of $44,000,000 brought the country to the verge of a panic. The conclusion is clear that there is too little now; and this diminution bears an exact relation to the growth of wealth, and increase of business. We urge that there is a constant and uniform need of more currency, that there are times when the wants of the business community are greater than at other times. In the period of special need, there should be a source of supply; and when the period of stringency is past, the extra amount should be called in, or temporarily retired. Just how this shall be done is the open question we propose to refer to Congress.

MERLE D'AUBIGNE.

Death of the Historian of the Reformation at Geneva.

D'Aubigne, the eminent historian, who died at his home in Geneva, Switzerland, on Tuesday last, was born in that city, August 16, 1794, and descended from a family who were driven from France by the revolution of the Edict of Nantes. He was educated in his native town, and after his collegiate course there went to Berlin to attend the lectures of Neander. In 1817 he entered the evangelical ministry, and was for several years pastor of a French church at Hamburg, and afterward the favorite Court preacher of the King of Holland. In 1830 he returned to Geneva, and when the Evangelical Society of that city founded their theological school he was appointed to the chair of ecclesiastical history. He wrote there his great work, the "History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century," of which three editions have been sold in France, and 200,000 copies issued of the English translation. He was also the author of several other works. D'Aubigne made historical researches with great earnestness, having devoted more than thirty years to the History of the Reformation alone. In Harper's *Magazine* for November, we find this account of the deceased historian, in an article on "Geneva":

Merle d'Aubigne has never taken any part in the politics of his native city. A genial old man of seventy-eight years, he lives sometimes at his little country house on the lake, sometimes in his apartments in the Rue Enyard. He is the founder of the Free Church of Geneva, which differs from the cantonal Protestant Church in that it is more like that of our Methodists, and believes in the separation of Church and State; for it may be necessary to explain that the government of Geneva carries its liberality in ecclesiastical matters so far as to keep up the established Protestant Church and to pay the Roman Catholic priests besides. The Russians have one of their magnificent gilded churches here. The English have their church, and the Jews their synagogue. So that any class of people have a right, like those following Merle d'Aubigne, to support themselves in perfect religious freedom. It is now over forty years since the historian of the Reformation established this Swiss Methodism, and it already has its connections in France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States. Merle d'Aubigne has for years been at the head of the theological school in Geneva, teaching its doctrines. The students come to him now when he does not feel strong enough to go out. He had just dismissed a class from his Dining room, on the afternoon of my visit. There is something scholarly in the kind old man's face. His eyes look all the brighter for their heavy, over-arching eyebrows. He speaks English admirably, and one of his twenty published volumes is in that language. It is called "Germany, England and Scotland, or Recollections of a Swiss Minister." It was printed in London in 1848. His second wife, the mother of his young family, is an Irish lady. He has a brother in the United States, who, I have been, told, lost a good deal of money for him in our civil war. But he is still by no means poor. His English edition of the "History of the Reformation" has had an almost unparalleled sale in Great Britain.

THE United States Treasurer, General Spinner, is busy on his annual reports. Among other good things, it will contain the following: "The conscience fund has been increased during the year in various sums aggregating $2,977.40. This fund has swelled to the sum of $129,124.77. These contributions have been made by persons who have not only acknowledged their indebtedness, but have been willing to pay the Government what they owed it. On the other hand, the United States is indebted to individuals on various accounts, principally for unclaimed interest on bonds. The Government should set an example of honesty to the people. The withholding of an honest indebtedness is as dishonest and more mean than an absolute refusal to pay. It is, therefore, recommended that there shall be prepared and published after the close of every fiscal year a list of all unclaimed balances due from the Government that have remained on the books of the departments for two years or more, said list to state names to whom moneys are due and the amount due to each individual."

GENERAL NEWS.

MONARCHIST and Harry Bassett were sold by the same man and at the same time in 1869, for $1,900 and $315 respectively.

AT a recent funeral in Georgetown, Colorado, a man fainted and tumbled headlong into the open grave, dying in a few minutes after getting out.

THE managers of the Ober-Ammergan Passion have declined very flattering offers to go to England, and will not reproduce it upon its own ground until 1880.

OVER 1,000,000 pounds of Colorado wheat have already been shipped from Denver to St. Louis and other eastern cities this fall. Heretofore Colorado has imported eastern flour and grain, but the large yield this year has turned the table.

IT is said that the little narrow gauge railroad from Yokohama to Yeddo cost at the rate of $100,000 per mile, or more than four times as much as would have been necessary under an honest and economical management. But this was the result of an English speculation.

GARIBALDI has written a letter fiercely denunciatory of the Jesuits, and laudatory of Bismarck for his action against them. He considers that in them all evil is rooted, and asked if they should have power who have "excited revolution in New York and desolated Belfast?"

GEORGE COHEN and Patrick Leehan, convicted of robbery with violence in the streets of London, were recently flogged in Newgate Prison, receiving fifteen and twenty-five strokes with the cats respectively. Besides the whipping, they, being previous convicts, will have seven and ten years' imprisonment.

THE once famous headquarters of the late John Allen ("wickedest man in New York") were reopened with prayer and other religious services on Monday afternoon, as an institution to extend a helping hand to poor men desirous of leading a reformed life. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Hall and Murray, Rev. Mr. Tying and others. The attendance was numerous.

AT the Methodist Preachers' weekly meeting, in New York on Monday were Bishops Foster and Haven, who are about to sail for India. An address was delivered by a converted heathen named Bonerlen, (now a clergymen) on missionary work in Asia. There was also a discussion upon the relations of science to religion, in the course of which Prof. Tyndall was handled severely.

SOME of the leading Chicago packers are confident that the coming winter packing season will be an unusually active one, and opinions are expressed that that city alone will pack 1,500,000 hogs during the months of November, December and January, or an average of nearly 100,000 hogs per week. One firm calculates to pack 350,000 hogs during the season.

THE harvest of Scotland is the wettest and most disastrous that has been known since the year 1816, when what were known as the meal riots took place. The heavy and continued fall of rain during the second week of September, drenched the sheaves of cut grain through and through, which is in many cases an irreparable mischief. In addition to this, the potato crop in Scotland is a complete failure.

FOR some time a plan has been under consideration for the establishment of a Presbyterian Church South in New York, for the accommodation of Southern families who do not feel at home in the Northern churches. The difficulty is to find the right kind of a man for the minister. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, has been suggested, but he does not seem to be quite ready to join the movement.

A CAN TORPEDO was exploded at Newport, R. I., recently, containing one hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine, fired by electricity. The can was placed under a raft, and the explosion was violent in the extreme, raising the raft bodily out of the water and entirely separating the planks and beams of which it was constructed. A very heavy body of water was thrown to a moderate height, the lateral spread being immense.

PROFESSOR HAYDEN, in a letter received at the Interior Department, says that the survey of the Yellowstone region this year has been more successful than any previous year; every step has been a success, and that he will return to Washington freighted with the most valuable mineral specimens. He has traveled without an escort, the reports frequently confounding the operations of John H. Hayden, who is engaged in surveying the Northern Pacific route, with the Professor's undertaking.

IT was probably some superserviceable English sub-official who forbade Mr. Bradlaugh's journal, the *National Reformer*, transmission through the mails. The blunder has been revealed, and "the incendiary sheet," as some of the high Tories consider it, has been restored to its former privileges. When it is considered that this journal has been circulated through the mails for more than nine years without molestation, its temporary suspension does look like a case of sudden official fright. In any case, it was that worse thing than a crime in politics—a political blunder.

IN Kingston, N. J., resides a wealthy farmer, named P. Carrol, whose safe is used by the neighbors for the deposit of valuables. Friday night, after Mr. Carrol had gone to bed, three armed and masked men appeared in the parlor, where Mrs. Carrol and her daughter were reading, bound and gagged the women, compelled the production of the safe key, robbed the safe of its valuables and decamped. During the night Mr. Carrol came down stairs and discovered his wife and daughters lying on the floor in agony. He soon released them, and then for the first time was informed of the robbery.

THE Paris *Evenement* relates that a few days since a man who was digging in his garden at Rosby, came upon a shell half buried in the earth. He struck it with his spade, when the missle exploded and the unfortunate man was blown to pieces. Another accident of a similar character occurred a few days previously at Ermont. A dealer in old iron found among his purchases a shell, which, being unable to sell, he placed upon the pathway before his house, and endeavored with a heavy hammer to break it up. The shell, being still charged, suddenly exploded, and the man was killed upon the spot, his limbs being torn from his body.

THERE are several instances on record of men in prison who have absolutely determined to starve to death rather than remain in durance vile, but in every case, so far as we remember, the stomach has finally prevailed over the will. There is a story now, however, of a German doctor at St. Joseph, Missouri, who has carried out this fell purpose of starvation to the bitter end. He had been imprudent enough to commit a murder, a thing which is not quite safe to do, even in these days of general insanity among criminals and idiocy among jurymen, and was, therefore, restrained of his liberty. He was greatly enraged at the liberty taken with him and firmly, and deliberately refused to touch any food, and in little over a week starved to death.

THE late Secretary Seward was engaged a short time previous to his death in an autobiography, which he contemplated making voluminous and complete, embracing his personal reminiscence of and criticisms on the various statesmen and politicians whose names are passing or have passed into history, and with whom he was brought into official or personal relations during his lifetime. In this work he had already advanced a little beyond five hundred pages of closely written manuscript, which, however, only brought the autobiography down to 1824-35. Here the story is to be taken up by the Governor's eldest son, Mr. F. H. Seward, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, who will at once set about completing the work by supplying the complementary biography. It is fortunate that the latter was furnished by his father with a closely detailed programme and plan of the unwritten part of the autobiography, with all the necessary papers, &c., as well as that the young man's own recollection of and connection with public events extend back to some time beyond the date whereof the great Secretary's hand ceased to write. Mr. Seward's other great work, "Travels Around the World," he happily lived to complete. It is edited by his adopted daughter, Miss Olive Risley Seward, who accompanied him on his interesting journey, and it will be issued by the Appletons about the end of next month.

A NEW feature in European journalism is the number of new papers, printed in English, which are beginning to appear on the continent. The *German Correspondent*, printed in Berlin, and devoted mainly to German political news; *Galignani* and the *American Register*, in Paris; and the *Swiss Times*, in Geneva, are already firmly established and doing a good business. It is now announced that a new paper, printed in English, will shortly be started at Rome, to be called the *Daily News*, and to be conducted by an American, Mr. Daniels, a brother of a former Minister Resident of the United States at Turin. Rome is now supplied with little, inferior Italian penny sheets, the quality of which is indicted by the names of some of them, such as the *Thief, Satan*, and the *Tower of Babel*.

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Velvet Buttons,
Velvet Fringes,
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Velvet Tassels,
Velvet Gimps,
Velvet Braids,
Velvet Laces,
Velvet Edgings,
Velvet Bindings,
Velvet Quillings,
Velvet Rouchings,
Velvet Plaitings,
Velvet Puffings,
Velvet Pleatings,
Velvet Flutings,
Velvet Gauntlets,
Velvet Mitts,
Velvet Gloves,
Velvet Hosiery,
Velvet Underwear,
Velvet Corsets,
Velvet Skirts,
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Velvet Hoops,
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Velvet Suits,
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Shawls, all qualities, at very low prices.

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Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1872.

Nothing wonderful occurred in the money market of this city to-day. The national banks still complain of it being difficult to get their lines of discounts up to a figure sufficiently high so as to place their customers in a comfortable condition. They manage now, however, to secure sufficient funds to help the most needy and enable their patrons to bridge over until financial matters assume a more favorable aspect. On one side of the national institutions money can be had by all who can bring satisfactory security and are willing to pay the rates.

As before remarked, there is no reason why money should be so high as it is, and if Secretary Boutwell possesses the nerve that his friends think he has, he will prove, by judicious and immediate action, that he still controls the situation, and by throwing into the public market a part of the funds which were so unwisely retired from circulation, prevent anything like misfortune coming to the business interests of the country. The wants of the country are large and steadily on the increase, but large as they are, the wealth of the country, comparatively speaking is much greater. There is a appreciation for the future, if anything like good judgment be exercised, is groundless. The reissue of the greenbacks that have been retired cannot fail to bring productive of beneficial results, and the withholding of them might cause a stagnation in trade that would require a long time to bring it up to the activity which, at the opening of autumn, it had reached. It will be ninety days at least before anything can be got through Congress and that will better the situation. It seems to be the general opinion that the Secretary has the power to reissue the greenbacks, and there are, perserve notes, and could a fair expression be had, there is no doubt that a large majority of the votes of the people would be given in favor of him doing so.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of yesterday has the following in regard to financial matters: The money market assumed a more comfortable shape, and funds were more abundant at lower rates on call. The best classes of railway securities command capital at 7@8 per cent. while inferior offerings were supplied at 9@10. Prime mercantile paper was in better demand at 10@12.

The import entries in New York, embracing foreign dry goods and general merchandize; for the week past, were $7,301,197, against $7,115,036 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce, other than gold and silver, were $5,114,156, against $5,831,474 same week in 1871. The export of gold and silver, $712,988, against $601,843 same week in 1871. The customs in gold paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,746,315.

The gold values of the import entries of foreign merchandize at New York, exclusive of foreign specie, since January 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to September 1st, and since semi-official from the latest quotations:

January.....	$35,637,174	Sept. 7..... $ 8,969,032
February.....	38,628,442	Sept. 14..... 8,086,204
March.....	38,227,070	Sept. 21..... 9,071,680
April.....	46,388 319	Sept. 28..... 7,387,291
May.....	42,483,217	October 5..... 8,644,238
June.....	50,599,838	October 12..... 6,868,185
July.....	36,024,380	October 19..... 5,301,197
August.....	42,092,129	
Total since January 1st.....		$365,957,817
Same time last year.....		347,598,832

Increase since last year..... $ 18,358,185

Tae currency values of exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign goods re-exported from New York since January 1st, is as follows:

January.....	$18,950,004	Sept. 4..... $ 4,406,070
February.....	16,975,009	Sept. 11..... 4,909,999
March.....	16,339,019	Sept. 18..... 5,226,000
April.....	17,089,781	Sept. 25..... 4,860,243
May.....	15,889 947	October 2..... 4,716,433
June.....	20,691,360	October 9..... 5,225,767
July.....	20,960,988	October 15..... 6,114,153
August.....	19,404,143	
Total since January 1st.....		$184,119,097
Same time last year.....		187,500,152

Decrease since January 1st..... $ 3,471,055

Gold, October 19, 1872..... 113 per cent.
Gold, October 21, 1871..... 112⅝ per cent.

The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says: There is a quieter and more hopeful feeling, in view of the marketing of cattle and hogs. The movement leaves an available credit as the result.

The National *Commercial* of Tuesday says: Considerable currency has been sent to the country and some days the supply has been light but at the close there is no complaint of scarcity.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday says: The meeting of business men called to assemble yesterday at the Commercial Exchange to consider the propriety of urging on the Secretary of Treasury the reissue of the fortyfour millions of greenbacks retired by Secretary McCulloch, was but slimly attended, and resulted in nothing being done. Our more intelligent business men are opposed to the whole proposition, and the increased cost of transportation is equal to that much taken off the value of stock. As compared with last week prices are off from 15 to 20 cts. per cwt. on the best grades ane 25 to 35c on common and medium; there were sales to day of prime shipping steers at 6¾@7c. It is reasonable to infer, as prices for good stock are lower, that the quality is better—in other words that there was an increased number of good cattle, and we look for more fine stock coming forward than there has been for several months past. Producers will soon begin to feel like disposing of their fatted stock, and as the offerings of this kind increase, prices will rule lower. All the leading markets have been filled with common and inferior stock during the past three or four months, while good cattle at the same time were scarce, and, in consequence, sold more readily and at relatively better prices than the poorer grades; it looks now, however, as if the situation in this respect had changed, and that hereafter there will not be so much difference in prices as there has been heretofore for reasons stated above.

Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations for the different grades:

Extra 1,300@1,400 steers.....				6 50@6 75	
Prime 1,100@1,200 steers.....				6 00@6 25	
Good 900@1,000 steers.....				5 00@5 50	
Stock cattle 800@1,000 lbs.....				3 50@4 00	
Old cows and rough stags.....				3 00@3 50	
Bulls.....				2 50@3 00	

Orr, Williams & Co. sold:

15	21,800	7 00	16	19,540	6 25
48	per head	88 00	15	17,470	5 00
3	3,800	5 25	4	5,040	6 12

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:

19	21,306	5 20	6	7,560	6 50
5	6,260	6 12	2	2,200	6 37

Hazlewood & Bell sold:

9	10,075	4 00	19	15,540	4 00
21	19,320	4 25	17	16,660	4 60
21	18,260	5 65	4	3,700	4 75

Smith, Watson & B sold:

15	18,950	5 75	18	19,670	4 95
15	17,650	4 65	2	2,180	4 95

Holmes L & Co.; sold:

11	9,810	3 75	18	19,000	4 60
18	22,020	5 87	9	9,150	5 00
10	10,630	6 00	3	3,360	5 75

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Greenwald & K to Klemen				49	65,920 6 85
S Shamberg to Klemen				57	63,720 5 75
W. H. Newton to Bush				18	19,830 4 75
Casterline to Voetter				54	68,020 5 50
Stage to R. W. Gillett				11	14,410 6 12
Monroe to J. Evans				7	5,810 2 75
Casterline to J. Aull				1	2,700 5 00
Monroe to Downs, bulls				9	8,740 2 70
"				1	2,020 2 87
Casteline to Voetter				3	3,455 5 25
W. C. Thrasher to Klemen				49	63,270 6 75

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

It was thought that the sheep market was bad enough last week, but this week is still worse, and what is more remarkable, is that the arrivals have been small and with but little competition during the balance of the week. The number in the pens unsold to-day at noon, it is true, was not large, but the eastern men seemed to have about all they wanted, hence the demand was very limited, and what makes matters still worse is the fact that the indications at this writing are that it will continue so during the balance of the week. Prices, as compared with last week, are off fully 25 cts per cwt., and even at the reduction the market is dull, and if the arrivals should be at all liberal during the next two days a further decline is not improbable. We quote as follows:

Extra fine, 95@100 lbs.....	5 50@5 75
Extra coarse, 95@100 lbs.....	4 50@4 75
Prime fine, 85@90 lbs.....	4 75@5 00
Good, 75@80 lbs.....	4 25@4 50
Common, 70@75 lbs.....	3 50@3 75

Smith, Watson & B sold:

63	5,680	4 75	107	8,900	4 40
179	1,718	5 50	179	17,360	5 50
181	17,690	5 50	64	4,900	4 60

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

101	8,850	5 25	91	7,098	4 00

Holmes, L & Co. sold:

170	16,370	5 10	101	8,920	5 70
394	31,510	5 30	186	17,730	5 85

Sadler Havens & Co. sold:

131	per head	$1 35	198	18,310	4 85
194	17,050	4 62	179	15,920	4 85

Orr, Williams & L sold

104	8,855	5 25	67	6,140	5 60

HOGS.

The arrivals thus far have been unusually heavy, and with indications of a continued heavy "run" during the balance of the week the market is pretty well demoralized; prices within the last twenty hours have dropped 25 to 30 cts on the best, while on common the decline is if anything still greater. At noon to-day the pens were all full and but very few selling, as the Philidelphia dealers expect to get all they can hands on commission during the next few days, hence they are virtually out of the field; the New York buyers are still picking up some, but the market is flat, and, as already intimated, there is not much prospect of an early improvement—certainly not for two or three days, if then. Quotations at noon were given as follows:

Extra Philadelphia.....	4 75@4 75
Prime Philadelphia.....	4 60@4 65
Extra Yorkers.....	4 40@4 50
Common Yorkers.....	4 00@4 25

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

20	4,220	4 70	16	3,340	4 55
57	22,610	4 75	61	12,280	4 65
91	19,460	4 60	81	23,470	4 40
77	22,720	4 60	81	25,970	4 50
99	23,280	4 50	50	14,880	5 00

Smith, Watson & B sold:

101	22,430	4 70	39	6,270	4 60
49	12,950	4 70	17	5,600	4 90
32	8,540	4 62	39	8,260	4 60
52	9,650	4 60	132	32,150	4 50
113	27,680	4 50	27	4,940	4 60

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

114	26,950	4 50	10	3,050	4 90
368	28,290	4 55	273	72,010	4 92
39	22,760	4 70	15	3,140	5 00

Homes L & Co. sold:

195	23,030	4 60	104	27,040	4 50
199	47,890	4 62	120	28,500	4 50
64	14,490	4 50	109	26,940	4 50
49	12,150	4 50	49	12,500	4 50
40	9,730	4 50	47	10,150	4 45
61	13,650	4 50	16	3,780	4 45

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1872.

APPLES—Dull and unchanged; $1.00@1.50 per bbl for common to fair, and $1.75@2 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@50 cts per gallon.

BUTTER—In large supply and extremely dull; we continue to quote prime to choice roll at 23@25 cts; solid packed, 8@12 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Small sales at 5 cts per lb.

BEANS—$2.50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Nominally unchanged; 4@7c according to quality.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20. CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20. 22½@23 cts—in a small way 1@2 cts additional.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75; Rosendale, $4 to $4.25; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50. Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@2.00.

CARBON OIL—Is firm, and we quote standard at 23½ cts for round lots, and 1@2 cts additional in a small way.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts are falling off and prices are firmer; $3.50@4. Walnuts 60@70 cts. Hickory nuts, $1.00@1.24.

CHEESE—The arrivals are increasing, but stocks are not large as yet, and prices are fully maintained; we continue to quote prime Goshen at 16@16½. Sweitzer, 15½@16½.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. common, $10@12.

COUNTRY LARD—6@9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$3 per case.

EGGS—In light supply and steady at 28 cts; the demand continues light, being confined mainly to supplying wants of bakers and hotels.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—Is quoted dull and nearly all the leading markets; in our market, however, there a continued fair local trade and prices are still maintained. We continue former quotations, $7.50@8 for spring wheat—the outside figure for Minnesota's and $8.25@8.50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAPES—Sales at 8@10 cts.

GRAIN—The Grain markets continue rather quiet, though there is a fair business in the aggregate while in regard to prices, there are no material changes. Wheat is unchanged at $1.65 @1.70 for good to choice red and $1.75@1.80 for white; the demand comes mainly from country mills, as city millers are buying very little wheat in this market. Oats in fair demand but at low prices; sales at 38@40 for mixed and 41@42 for white; dealers allege that there is little or no margin at present quotations. Shelled corn may be quoted at 55 cts., on track and 60 free in elevator, and the demand is reported light. Rye is quiet and in the absence of sales, we quote nominally at 75@80 cts. Barley unchanged; sales at 80 to 85 for common to fair and 90 to 95 for prime to choice.

GROCERIES—Trade is fair but the market presents no new features not already noticed. Both sugars and coffees are firm, and as stated in our last report, an advance east has been established, and the indications are that sugars will have to be advanced here again.

SUGARS—Granulated, 13¾c; Crushed, 13¾c; Powdered, 13¾c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12¾c; Ex. C 12 c., 11¾c; Chesapeake Ex. C., 11¾c. Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 22¾c; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24¾.

RICE—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¼.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18.

HAY—The arrivals of baled have been unusually large during the past week, and prices are weak and lower; we now quote at $27@32, on track, according to quality and condition.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra may be quoted in a jobbing way at 75@78 cts.

ONIONS—Sales at $3@3.50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Prime Peach blows, 70 cts. per bushel Sweets, $3.50@4 per bbl. for common to fair and $4.50 for prime.

POULTRY—Live chickens, by the coop, 50@60 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8¼; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 12; Short Rib Sides, 12½; Clear Sides, 13; SugarCured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11½c. Mess Pork, $16.00; Beef Tongues, 7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾ cts.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.90@1.95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy seed.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1872.

The market for both crude and refined continues strong and somewhat excited, and, as compared with yesterday, a still further advance has been established; crude at Parker was quoted all the way from $4.45@4.55 per bbl. equal to 11.45@11.67 cts per gallon here. Sales of large lots were reported at $4.40@4.50. Refined is strong and high; sales 5,000 bbls sellers until the 30th of November, which seems to be ruling prices for any Philadelphia delivery this year. Pittsburgh delivery is also higher, and we now quote standard brands at 23¾ free on cars.

There is no change to note in Barrels; city make $2.10; country, $2.05. The scarcity of barrels is owing mainly to the scarcity of staves and the scarcity of staves is owing to the trouble in getting cars to bring them in.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Central Refining Co. 512 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 351 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 364 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 624 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., New York.

L. Irwin & Co., 155 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2006

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Eagle O W acct. Stevenson.....		616
B. Bly & Co O W acct.....		74
Vesta O W. acct. T. P. Miller.....		160
Sunbeam O W, acct. T. M. Perry.....		80
Radiant O W, acct. Stevenson.....		936
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvey.....		915
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....		160
Citizens O W, acct. C. O. M.....		222
American O W acct. Duncan & Y.....		214
Riverside O W acct Duncan & Y.....		444
Sterling O W, acct, Stevenson.....		222
Fairview O W, acct.....		74
Total.....		4140

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace.....	6	J. Moorhead & Co...	6
Hussey W & Co.....	2	Zug & Co.....	1
Wilson Glass Co.....	2	Park Bro & Co.....	1
Lewis O & P.....	8		
Total.....			26

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Pgh F'ge & Iron Co.	1	J. W. Porter.....	5
Atlas Works.....	1	Paul Jones & Co.....	5
Brown & Co.....	1	Caughey & H.....	7
Lewis B & D.....	6		
Total.....			26

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. Painter & Son.....	1	Harbaugh M & Co...	2
Carnagie E & Co.....	2	Nimick & Co.....	1
Total.....			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. W. Porter.....	10	Byers McC & Co...	1
Mc Knight P & Co..	1		
Total.....			12

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 23.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92@92⅝@92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 91⅝; do '67, 92⅝; 10-40s 87⅝; new 5's 88⅝. Erie 40¾. Turpentine 40s 6d.

PARIS, October 23.—Rentes 52f 80c.

FRANKFORT, October 23.—5-20s of '62, 96⅝.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9¾@9⅞c; Orleans 10¼@10⅝d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and exports 4,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 30s 6d. Corn 29s. Pork 58s. Beef 65s. Lard 39s 6d. Cheese 55s 6d. Cumberland middies 34s 6d; short rib middies 26s 6d. Tallow 44s 3d.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Cotton freely offered but demand moderate; middling upland, 19¾c. Flour in moderate export demand and shipping grades held rather more steadily than others; common to good, $6.90@7.20; good to choice, $7.25@8.45; superfine western and State, $8.50@8.60. Whisky quiet and steady at 93c. Wheat heavy and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.57; No. 2 Detroit, $1.59@1.60; winter red Canada in bond $1.60; white do $1.85. Rye scarce and steadily held; old western in store 82c; new do afloat 62c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; shippers holding off; steamer No. 2 quoted at mixed 64¼@64½c; do 65@65½c; yellow 66@67c. Oats a shade better and in moderate demand; old western mixed 47@48½c; new do 44@46½c; black Canada 43@44. Tax dull and steady; western 29@30c. Hay quiet; shipping $1@1.05. Hops firm, 25@30c. for '72. Leather more active and firm, 27@29c; Orinoco 26@27. Wool quiet; steady and unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 14¾@18¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9@9¾; Havana 9¾@10¾c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 7¾@8¾c. Petroleum firm; crude 12¾@14c; refined 26¾@26¾c. Pork steadier; mess $15.45@15.50; prime mess $14.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firm and active; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9c; refined November 9¾c. Butter very firm; western 10@16c. Cheese steady at 11@13¾c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 23.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 29 cars reported to arrive, 3,366, making the total receipts for the week thus far 4,811, or 284 cars against 347 last week; market lifeless; the advance in freight, reports of an over-stocked condition of eastern markets, a fear that the horse disease may interfere with the moving of unsold cattle at New York, and the high prices demanded by holders all combine to depress trade; not sufficient transactions to justify quotable markets; sales 65 Cherokee steers, 1,264 lbs, at $4.95; 32 Michigan steers, 950 to 1,086 lbs, at $4.10@5,40; 191 Texas steers, 1,015 lbs, at $4; 70 prime Ohio steers, 1,505 lbs, at $5.80; 11 Ohio steers, 1,102 lbs, at $5.37½; 17 Ohio cows and heifers, 950 lbs, at $3.87½; 36 Indiana steers 1,094 to 1,258 lbs, at $5.50@6.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 10,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,000, against 14,600 last week; market brisk at $6.50@7.25 for Canada lambs; $5@6 for Canada sheep; $4.75@5.25 for western sheep; sales of 987 Canada lambs, averaging 64 and 85 lbs, at $6.87½@7.37½; 167 Canada Sheep averaging 118@135 at $5.50@6.12½; 397 Michigan sheep averaging 83@86 at $4.75@4.95. Hogs: receipts to-day 700, making a total supply for the week thus far 25,000, against 25,700 last week. The market is slow at a decline of 25c per cwt; a scarcity of cars for shipping helps Eastern trade; prices run $4.25@4.50; sales 1,000 Michigan hogs averaging 164@200at $4.50.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 23.—Flour dull and in buyers' favor. Wheat firm; $1.10¾ cash; $1.08@1.08¾ seller November; No. 3 $1.09; rejected 87¾c. Corn firm; closing quiet; 31@31¾c; regular fresh 31¾@31¾c seller November; rejected 28¾c. Oats steady; 21@21½c; regular fresh 21¾c seller November; 23¾c seller December. Rye quiet and steady; offered 58c. Barley firm; No. 2 62¾@63c; No. 3 spring 47@48c; rejected 38c. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork nominally $15 cash or seller October; $12.75 seller December; $12.75 seller March. Lard dull and weak; sales at 7¾c; nominally 7¾c seller December. S. C. hams steady; 12@13c. Green meats quiet; hams 8¾@8¾c, prompt delivery; 8¼c seller November; 8c seller December. Dry salted meats steady and unchanged. Whisky strong; salesable at 88¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Flour dull; treble $7.25@8.50; family $9@10. Corn quiet; 68@70c. Oats steady 39@40c. Bran dull; $1.05@1.07½. Hay: choice scarce; $28.50. Pork dull and nominal; mess $16.25. Bacon dull; nominally 7¾@11¾@12¾. Hams: sugar cured firm; 19c. Lard dull; tierce 9¾@c; keg 11¾@11¾c. Sugar: new seconds, 10¼c; yellow clarified 11¾@11¾c. Molasses: small receipts; new prime 80c. Whisky 92@93c.

Cotton quiet and easier; sales of 2,500 bales good ordinary at 18c; low middlings 18¾c; middlings 19¼c; middlings Orleans 19¾c; receipts 6,481; exports to Hamburg 2,881; stock 86,061.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and lower at 39@40c. Rye, barley and oats dull and unchanged. Groceries tending upward and unchanged. Pork firm and in fair demand; sales of country at $14; city held at $14.25. Lard: demand good at full prices; kettle 7¾c; steam steady; 7¾c; summer 7¾c. Bulk shoulders very firm and dull; 6c; no winter clear here. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 10¾@11c; clear 11¼c. Hams: sugar cured steady; 17¾@19c. Hogs quiet; $4.15@4.35. Whisky firm, and in fair demand; 88c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; choice white $2.05; amber $2.03; Corn, mixed western dull; 63c. Oats steady; western mixed 40@42c; white 44@45c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and firmer. Mess pork $16. Bulk meats: shoulders 6¾@7c; sides 10¼@c; clear rib 10¾@10¾c. Bacon: shoulders 8@8¼c; sides 11¾@c. Lard nominal; 8¼c. Western butter very active; choice rolls 26c; fair to prime 22@24¾c; stock scarce; wanted. Whisky 93½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.18¾; No 2 do $1.12¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 31½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 23½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; 54c. Barley firm and in moderate demand; fall No 2 65c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 23.—Flour steady; moderate demand. Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 3 white Wabash $1,57; No. 1 white Michigan $1,60@1.61; No. 2 do $1.40; amber Michigan $1,41¾@1,42½. Corn steady; moderate demand; high mixed 40c; low do 39¼@39½c; yellow 40½c. Oats steady; moderate demand; No. 1 34c; No. 2 28¾@29c; Michigan 32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 23.—9 cases shoes, 1 S Baird; 1 crate, shingles, Rudolph & T. 1 do do, W McQuewan; 1 do do, D Nease & Son; 1 do do, Hamilton A & Co; 1 box tobacco, A Wilson; 1 car h iron, Duncan & T; 20 bbls apples, F Iverest; 5 kegs of butter, J T Brackenridge; 3 bbls apples, J Herbert; 14 sks f seed, Thompson & F; 18 do potatoes, R Carson; 1 car lumber, Mullen S & Co; 1 do do, J H Morrison, 1 car cabbage, Heinz & N.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., Oct. 23.—144 bbls onions, P Duff & Son; 1 car s iron, Maloney & L; 9 bx scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 7 bbls whisky, Bailey F & Co; 12 bbls onions, Aikin W & P; 80 do beans, Vangorder & S; 3 car oats, J Graham; 2 do pipe, W Hutchinson; 58 bbls flour, W Welsh & Co; 25 bbls paper, Pitts P Mfg Co; 5 bbls whisky, J J Breckenridge; 1 car machines, 10 kegs o meal, Haworth & D; 17 sks potatoes, J Kennedy & Co; 72 chairs, J Millikin & Co; 2 tubs cheese, 5 bbls beans, Voigt M & Co; lot chairs, W H Barnes.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Oct. 23.—1 car m feed, Houck McC & Co; 200 50-sks, bbls flour, W Haslage & Co; 28 sks rags, McCullough & S; 12 sks flour, A Renshaw; 17 do do, G W McClure; 20 sks scraps, 10 rolls leather, 26 g hides, Wm Flaccus & Son; 32 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 111 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 5 sks h flour, Watt A & Co; 1 box powder, Dilworth Bros; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 48 bales hay, 1 car do, Laing & McK; 50 tres lard, Reese Owens; 30 bxs soap, S P Shriver & Co; 2 cases medse, Miltenberger & Co; 2 cases soap, J D Thompson & Co; 2 cases yarn, J Horne & Co; 1 case mdse, 12 sks oats, J Henderson & Bro; 1 bales corks, Armstrong Bro & Co; 100 tres lard, P Sellers & Co; 31 bales hay, Voigt M & Co; 1 bl oil, J S Dilworth & Co; 31 bbl cider, John Miller; 107 sks rags, House H & Co; 1 car s steel, Wm Williams; 27 roll leather, J Gallery & Co 50 sks flour, G A Williams; 10 bbls apples, H Rea, Jr; 98 bales hay, Rees & A; 30 bbls flour, P Duff & Son; 2 bdls paper, Frazier M & Co; 20 w l kegs, Davis C & Co; 39 bxs, 12 bbl g ware, J Gallager & Co; 19 pkgs rivets, W P Townsend & Co; 10 sks potatoes, 10 bxs apples, Jones & L; 3 bbls flour, 2 kgs butter, 1 do a butter, W Riddle, Son & Co; 2 doz brooms, J Portefield; 1 sks scrape, B Pfaum.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R., Oct. 23.—70 bbls cement, Laing & McK; 50 bbls spirits, Casey F & Co; 5 do do, Kiser & Co; 845 sks barley, Eberhart & Co; 4 bbls apples, John Andrew; 77 sks oats, Campbell & A; 38 sks potatoes, F Fitzgerald; 32 sks corn G N Armstrong; 10 bbls c meal, 5 do flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 car corn, Thompson & R; 110 bbls flour, J A Church; 18 sks d apples, P Duff & Son; 10 bgs feathers, R Dickey & Co; 23 bales cotton, C W Bachelor; 4 cars hay, Scott & Co; 200 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, 400 sks do, T C Jenkins; 100 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 1275, per Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Oct. 23.—50 bbls l oil, H W C Tweddle. 1 car clay, W Smith; 20 bxs cheese, Anderson & W; 1 box h ware, T Hare & Bro; 34 dumps coal, Armstrong D & Co; 16 do do, Sable Coal Co; 63 cars do, S M Kier; 3 do do, Carnagie K & Co; 4 do do. Reese G & Co; 2 do do, A M Harris; 3 bdls hides, Graham & S; 19 sks feed, J Hoffman; 25 bxs starch, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 50 do do, Haworth & D; 25 do do, W Curry; 25 do do, Miller Bros; 4 do do, Beaner Bros; 4 bales hops, Young & B; 5 do do, Darlington & Co; 10 do do, Spencer & McK.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was stationary yesterday, with 3 feet 1 inch in the channel. There has been considerable rain during the past twenty-four hours, and as the prospects at this writing are favorable for its continuance the indications are favorable for an early resumption of navigation. The coalmen are anxiously waiting for water, and we hope that they will not have to wait much longer.

There were no arrivals since the date of our last report. The Petrolia was to have depa rted for Wheeling last evening.

The Juniata will again be placed in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade as soon as there is sufficient water.

—The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Monday, says: Not only is there a great accumulation of freight along the Ohio f r steamers, but on the Upper Mississippi tonnage is not equal to the demn

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.—Peter Slicker, Brady's Bend, Pa., 3c; Wm. Beck, Borea, Ohio, 3c; George T. Johnston, Havelock, New Zealand, 8.

The Late Wm. Holtzheimer.—At a meeting of the members of company A, Duquesne Grays, held at the armory last evening, it was resolved to attend the funeral of the late Wm. Holtzheimer in a body, headed by the Great Western Band. Mr. H. was an honorary member of the band.

Arrested on a Bail Piece.

Wm. Campbell against whom two indictments, one for assault and battery, and the other for malicious mischief are pending, was arrested on a bail piece yesterday and lodged in jail.

Ayer's Latin School.

The examination of classes for the month of October will be held to-morrow (Friday) morning commencing at 9 o'clock.

Committee—Rev. W. M. Robinson, D. D., Rev. R. E. Swift, D. D., N. W. Shaffer, Esq., Adam Reineman, Esq., Henry C. Reineman, Esq.

The Late James M. Cooper.

The will of the late James M. Cooper was filed in the Register's office yesterday. It bears date of January 12th, 1872, and his property was divided equally among his children and his wife. J. McDonald Crossan, and Martin Cooper, and Alexander H. Miller, are made the executor of the will. No security is asked of the executors.

Using up a Horse and Buggy.

Patrick Sweeney and Daniel O'Conner were arrested last evening for disorderly conduct. It is alleged that they hired a horse and buggy at McNamee's Stable on Wylie street and drove about the hill at a furious rate, abusing the horse and smashing the buggy. An information for misdemeanor under the livery stable act will be made against them to-day.

Malicious Trespass.

Yesterday R. B. Guthrie made an information before Alderman Strain, charging Owen Flannigan with malicious trespass. The prosecutor owns a lot of ground in Stowe township, and the defendant is a contractor. It is alleged that in making a public road through the township the defendant wilfully injured the property of deponent by digging away a bank. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant.

A Veteran Subscriber.

Mr. Wm. Tidball, of Palmersville, Robinson township, in this county, called at our office yesterday and renewed his subscription to the GAZETTE, remarking that his father, Thomas Tidball, first became a subscriber when the GAZETTE was published by John Scull, it had been read in the family ever since. Long may the Tidball's and the GAZETTE abide in each others confidence and favor.

Seriously Injured.

On Tuesday afternoon Jacob Will, who lives on Second street, near Middle, Allegheny, purchased a bag of potatoes from a peddler who was passing along, and was in the act of lifting them from the wagon when he met with a very serious accident. He was standing upon the wheel and while lifting the bag from the wagon his foot slipped and he fell on the wheel, the potatoes falling upon him. His shoulder blade and two of his ribs were broken. He was conveyed to his house and a physician summoned to attend him.

Alleged Larceny.

Yesterday John S. Hall made an information before Alderman Strain, charging George S. Leavenworth with larceny. The deponent was proprietor of the Alden House, on Wood street, and the defendant was employed as a bar-keeper. When the establishment closed, Leavenworth, it is alleged, took from the room a washstand and a quantity of lead pipe, valued at twenty-five dollars. An information was also made against the defendant by the same prosecutor, charging him with larceny as bailee, alleging that he took $22.33 from the money drawer, which he appropriated to his own use. In both cases warrants were issued.

Supposed Mail Robbery.

Yesterday afternoon, Chief of Police Clark, of Allegheny, was informed by some boys that they had discovered a mail bag at the back of the old round house, near the corner of Allegheny and Irwin avenues. The chief despatched an officer to bring it to the office. A canvas mail bag was found as the boys had described, lying on the ground, with the letters and papers scattered about promiscuously. They were gathered up and taken to the Mayor's office. The bag contained two or three letters and a large quantity of papers, all the latter being directed to offices either in Crawford or Mercer counties. There is only one way to explain the presence of the mail bag in that out of the way place, and that is that it was stolen, and taken there by the thief who rifled it of everything valuable, and left the remains scattered about.

Sixteenth Ward Grant Club Jubilee.

A very sensible idea has obtained among the clubs that have done active service during the canvass, in place of a grand cannonade, or procession, or other demonstration, usual after a great political victory, they propose to have their enjoyment in a more sensible and social way. The Sixteenth ward Grant club has set an example in this particular. It will have a Jubilee in the Public Hall of the Bloomfield school house, this evening, to which admission will be had by ticket only commonly known to the method of jubilating over a victory won, and also commend the [illegible] Club as one of the best in the city. Wm. Thompson is the chairman of the committee of arrangements; Mr. R. H. Smith is President of the club; and Mr. A. B. Boal, Captain of the marching club.

The Case of Patrick Geary—Another Side of the Story.

Some additional facts in reference to the disappearance of Patrick Geary from the Homeopathic Hospital, to which we made reference yesterday, places the matter in a better light so far as the Hospital management is concerned.

We are informed that his wife made application to Mr. Fortune to have him sent to the City Farm or Dixmont, and he (Mr. Fortune) took the city physician, Dr. Benham, to see him at the lock-up. Upon the recommendation of the Doctor he was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital. When brought to the Hospital the matron was informed that the man was debilitated and required good nursing and diet; also that his mind was a little weak, more on account of the debility than anything else. There was no intimation that the man was insane, or likely to harm himself, he was brought there as a sick man—and as such received the same attention as the other patients. After he had bathed and received food he was allowed to sit with the other patients in the hall and yard, not unwatched with them rationally, giving no indications of insanity. As there is no restrictive rule on patients in reference to staying at the Hospital all are free to leave whenever they desire. Geary availed himself of this liberty and escaped. Under the circumstances we do not see how any blame could be attached to the Hospital management. It is not an insane asylum, nor has it facilities for taking care of insane patients.

The Highland Avenue Reservoir.

The work on the reservoir is not at present progressing so rapidly as was expected, and a large force of workmen will be needed to complete the contract by the first of November, 1873.

The reservoir is to consist of two compartments of a capacity of about one hundred and eighteen millions of gallons, and twenty-four feet deep. The embankments are to be twenty feet wide on top, with inside slopes of one and three-fourths horizontal to one vertical, and outside slopes of one and a half horizontal to one vertical. They are to be formed of earth, free from all improper materials, such as muck, stones larger than three inches in diameter, and vegetable earth. The earth is put in layers six inches deep, well watered, and then rolled with a forty-five hundred pound grooved roller. The bottom is to be covered with concrete five inches thick.

This reservoir is intended to supply the greater part of the city. The higher points will be supplied by the one to be built on Herron's Hill, and less convenient will receive its water from the Brilliant Hill reservoir now in course of construction.

The contractors will be able to do but little during the winter season, as the contract forbids the laying of any mason work between the fifteenth of November and fifteenth of April without the consent of the Commissioners; nor can the embankment be carried up or any puddle made while there is sufficient frost to prevent perfect work.

The stone used for masonry will be brought from Hulton, and carried up to the reservoir by means of an inclined plane soon to be built. The bottom of the Hilland reservoir will be 346 feet above the level of the Allegheny, and that of the Brilliant Hill about 280 feet.

The force employed at present on the two Reservoirs amount to about sixty men, fifty two-horse, and fifteen one-horse teams.

Convention of Coal Miners.

A Convention of Coal Miners representing the various coal mining districts of the county was held at Miners' Hall, on Grant street, Tuesday, for the purpose of taking action regarding the strike. Twenty-five of the thirty-three pits of the county were represented.

The following statement of the case was presented:

Heretofore four cents per bushel has been paid for digging coal, but the operatives now claim five. It is not, however, the price per bushel that can be set down as the real cause of the suspension, but an alleged shortness of weight. They assert that instead of settling the bushel regularly at seventy-six pounds, frequently as many as one hundred and ten pounds of coal are required of them to make it; and being unable to remedy this in any other way, they demand an advance per bushel on the price of digging.

Delegates reported as follows: Nineteen pits have the advance of one cent per bushel; eleven pits have asked the advance, but have been refused up to the present.

It was unanimously resolved that all miners who have not received the advance shall suspend work on Wednesday morning.

A resolution was next offered that all pits which work by weight demand that but seventy-six pounds be taken by operators for a bushel. An amendment was read that the motion be laid over for future consideration, which was carried.

It was also resolved that a chief secretary be appointed for the county, and a secretary for each pit or pits, to confer together by writing whenever any difficulties may occur. (Mr. Archibald was appointed chief secretary.)

Also, that whenever a majority of pits in any district wish for a meeting, or pits from various districts, the chief secretary is empowered to call such a meeting and appoint a suitable place for that purpose.

The delegates from the Central road were requested to inform the men at Turtle Creek not being represented, of the result of this meeting, and to invite them to take part in the movement.

It was unanimously resolved that we will, one and all, support the miners' protection bill at the next session of the Legislature, which calls for nothing but justice and fair dealing."

The Convention then adjourned.

BREVITIES.

....The fall season has opened briskly.

....The Allegheny Library question is not yet settled.

....Holiday books are to be seen already in the book stores.

....Common Council will wrestle with equalization this afternoon.

....The arch on Federal street, Allegheny, has been taken down.

....Turfmen are much interested in the races to come off next week.

....The night school in the Third ward, Allegheny, is largely attended.

....The season for "fashionable weddings" has been fairly inaugurated.

....Less than two weeks from now before Grant is put in for another term.

....The boys are burnishing up their armor for the grand final demonstration.

....Public improvements were never more the order of the day in Allegheny, than now.

....Chestnuts of this year's growth have put in an appearance; the crop, it is reported, will be plentiful.

....The Water Commission is of a progressive spirit, and the work is being pushed forward with energy.

....The fall fashion for gentlemen's hats resembles an inverted flower pot, with a narrow rim attached.

....There is a scarcity of farm laborers in our rural districts. The husking is plenty but the huskers are few.

....A ride along any of the roads leading to the suburbs will give an idea of the constant and wonderful growth of the city.

....Joseph O'Brien, the carpenter who fell from a scaffold in East Liberty on last Friday, died from his injuries on Monday.

....The members of Post No. 3, G. A. R., are requested to attend the funeral of the late Wm. Holtzheimer, on Friday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

....A sewing machine wagon was demolished by a freight train yesterday at the Federal street, Allegheny, crossing. Fortunately no one was injured.

....A double track on the A. V. R. R. is to be laid from Pittsburgh to Redbank. Work on the new track will, we understand, commence immediately.

....The wild ducks of the Allegheny park have waddled to some unknown spot, and the parks are no longer enlivened by the music of their voices.

....Yesterday Mr. G. M. Irwin received a monster beet weighing five pounds. The unknown donor intimates in a letter that it was grown at Chappaqua.

....A man whose name could not be ascertained, had his arm broken about noon, yesterday, by being caught by the two of cars on the Castle Shannon road, in South Pittsburgh.

....Yesterday afternoon a stove in Bukhardt's barber shop, on Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, upset, and the floor was set on fire. The flames were extinguished, however, before serious damage had been done.

....Yesterday morning a lady who was riding in a car on the Citizens Passenger Railway, got off at Seventeenth street, leaving her pocket-book, containing quite a large sum of money in the seat. It is in the possession of the conductor, awaiting the owner.

....James Clark, "Mat." Gordon, Kate Martin and James Martin, were committed to the Work House by Mayor Blackmore yesterday. The last mentioned of the party when arrested, had in his possession a lot of necktics and handkerchiefs and a chisel.

....The boys are gradually removing the old Dem-Lib. stand in the Allegheny Diamond. The owners thus far have made no objection to the youthful vandalism; so many sad memories cluster around it that they would be satisfied, no matter how it is removed.

....Thomas Evans the reputed wealthy Pittsburgher, who died at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Sunday night, has a wife and two children living at Manchester with Mr. Rees, the wife's father. It is stated that Evans deserted his wife about seven years ago.

....When the new time table of the Pennsylvania Railroad goes into effect the trains will be run by Philadelphia time instead of Altoona time, as heretofore. Philadelphia time is twenty minutes faster than Pittsburgh, ten minutes faster than Altoona, and four minutes slower than New York time.

....Yesterday afternoon a boy was riding on a barrel in a wagon along Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, when the barrel upset and he was thrown out. His head struck the stones, rendering him insensible and inflicting a severe wound. He was taken to his home on Franklin street and a physician summoned.

....Persons desiring to have THE DAILY GAZETTE left regularly at their houses in the city, or at their places of business, can receive it every morning by leaving their names at our counting room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, either as weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly subscriber.

....The Ormsby School is disturbed by a little difficulty into which the teacher has gotten himself by whipping somebody's child. The mother and father, uncles and aunts of the abused boy, with others of his relatives, came to his rescue. Besides threats, however, nothing was done to the teacher, and he still continues to pay his avocation.

....A servant girl in the employ of Mr. James Keanedy, Wharf-master, who resides at No. 12 Fayette street, was severely burned by a lamp explosion on Tuesday afternoon. She was passing through a door with a lighted lamp in her hand when it struck the door, breaking the lamp and setting her clothes on fire. Before the flames could be extinguished she was seriously injured.

....We have received from the publishers the November number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, containing a varied list of articles of the usual interesting character, and the lance having been made without the proper acknowledgement of her husband, having joined in the same. Upon this point, raised by plaintiffs' counsel, the Court instructed the jury to find for for the plaintiffs with six cents damages and costs.

The next case taken up was that of Edward Jay Allen vs. John M. Kinney. This was an action to recover the value of a cow belonging to plaintiff, which was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The cow was in a pasture field owned by defendant, and it was alleged that the fences were so insecure that the cow wandered out of the field and was killed. It was claimed that defendant's attention had been frequently called to the broken condition of the fences, and had promised to have them repaired. On trial.

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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

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There being no other cases ready for trial court adjourned.

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42. Zinsea vs. Wuth.
43. Morrison vs. Citizens Oil Refining Co.
44. Walter vs. Puruker, et al.
50. Smith vs. Hershberger.
56. Horner & Co. vs. McDonald & Co.
61. Wallace vs. O'Hanlon.
63. Shutter vs. McKelvey.
70. Nicholson vs. Bigley.
73. Snodgrass, for use, vs. McCloskey, et al.
75. Renman vs. Eburgh.
78. Cunningham vs. Lyon & Co.
81. Hamilton vs Seemuller & Co.
83. Cauley vs. P., C. & St. Louis Railway Company.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

JOHN DUNKIN, charged before Mayor Blackmore on oath of his wife Mary, was arrested by Officer Scott and placed in the lockup last night. He will have a hearing this morning.

CAPT. MCGAN and Patrick Belgin made the Allegheny Park a scene of a pugilistic encounter, last evening, for which they were taxed ten dollars and costs each by Mayor Callow.

MICHAEL FARLAND was arrested in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, last evening, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and taken before Mayor Callow who fined him twenty-five dollars and costs.

EWART ARTHURS yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters, charging Pat Gallagher with selling liquor on election day. The defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

M. BRANAN made an information before Alderman McMasters, against O. S. Parton, whom he charged with disposing of his goods in order to defraud his creditors. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

MAYOR CALLOW yesterday had three common cases. Michael McFarland was sent to jail for twenty days, and Michael Coney for ten days. John Schoch was committed to the Work House for thirty days.

MRS. MARY SCHACHT lodged an information before Justice Hoerr, of the South Side, yesterday morning, charging her husband Frederick with desertion, in not providing properly for his family. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

BRIDGET Alderman McMasters Chas. Cricks charged Martha Taylor with the larceny of two wash tubs, valued at $2.50. It is alleged that the defendant went into deponent's cellar and carried away the articles. The parties live in Birmingham. A warrant was issued.

EMALINE WALKER made an information yesterday before Alderman McMasters, charging Dr. J. A. Hunter with surety of the peace. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant threatened to break her neck, and said that he would throw her out of the window. A warrant was issued.

YESTERDAY John Cannon made information before Alderman Taylor, charging a train boy in his employ named D. W. Wright, with larceny as bailee. It is alleged that the defendant accumulated about forty dollars by his sales on the cars, and then absconded. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

H. GOLDMAN appeared at the office of Alderman Strain yesterday, with his fiftle girl eight years of age, who had a severe wound on her leg, inflicted by the bite of a malicious dog said to be owned by Peter Hanney. Goldman made information charging the owner with keeping a ferocious dog, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The parties live on Fifth avenue, in the Fifth ward.

J. C. DOLAN, a drover, yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters, charging John Clark, a hotel keeper in East Liberty, with assault and battery and surety of the peace. Dolan alleges that he bought a dog from a boy, and that the defendant afterwards claimed that the animal was stolen from him. He then proceeded to use large whip over the shoulders of Dolan, and, as is alleged, threatened that if he prosecuted him he would not only whip him again, but kill him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Clark.

Politicians for the past week have been counting up the majority—each day adding to the figures, as the official returns come in, until now the result seems marvelous, and has created as much consternation in Greeley ranks as the wonderful success of the Mardof brooms has done in the ranks of broom manufacturers generally. Ask your grocer for Mardoff's brooms.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings—Cases Argued in the Supreme Courts—United States True Bills of Indictment—A True Bill Found against Alderman John A. Strain—The Case to be Tried Next Month—The Secret Order of Money Finders—Criminal Court Proceedings—Trial Lists for To day.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH, EXCEPTING JUDGE WILLIAMS.

The following cases were argued yesterday: City vs. Bootz, Erie county. Argument continued Curtis for defendant in error, and by Walker contra.

Glass vs. Cook et al., Erie county. Argued by Curtis for defendant in error, and by Bowman contra.

Hill et. al, vs. Hollumbach, Jefferson county. Argued by G. W. Jenks for plaintiff in error, and by Gordon contra.

Macklm, Donnelly & Co.'s appeal; C. P. Venango county. Argued by Handcock for appellants and Johns, contra.

Courts then adjourned for consultation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The case of B. Rafferty, guardian of H. M. Rafferty, late Harriet Oliver vs. James Linn, occupied the attention of the Court yesterday. The defense will open to-day.

The Grand Jury returned a true bill of indictment against Alderman John A. Strain, charged with voting at the Fifth ward polls at the late election, and not being a resident of the ward at the time. The case will likely come up for trial some time next month.

In the case of the United States vs. Charles B. Lord a true bill was also found. The indictment sets forth that the defendant did, on the 6th of September last, at Meadville, in Crawford county, mail certain letters and circulars concerning an illegal enterprise or scheme devised and indended to defraud the public and obtain money under false pretenses. Lord pretended to be the secretary of a mythical organization called the Secret Order of Money-finders. He sent circulars to men in all sections of the country, stating that for five dollars, which the person was directed to send to the secretary, his would be entitled to a red ticket, by the possession of which he was secured the right of membership in the order, the object of which was to make money in a manner that would be unfolded to him in a circular that would be sent him after the receipt of his five dollars. Lord it seems, has been plying his vacation at other places besides Meadville, as it is alleged that he mailed circulars at Franklin, Sharon and other places.

Two true bills of indictment were found against J. S. Caldwalader, charged with falsely personating a late revenue officer. It is charged that Caldwalader has been operating to some extent in inspecting whisky and charging fees therefor. His outfit was very meagre, consisting of a small syringe and a bottle to hold the liquor taken for "sampling" purposes. His plan, according to the allegations, was to go into houses, representing himself as an inspector, and after sampling liquors would mark the proof on the barrels and then collect the fees.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Adam Klingman, previously reported, indicted for maintaining a nuisance, the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," the defendant to pay one third and the prosecutor two thirds of the costs.

A nolle pros. was entered in the case of Mary Graham, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, charged with selling liquor without license, the defendant paying the costs.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Lewis and Henry Sparman, charged with committing an aggravated assault upon Ferdinand Knaus. Jury out.

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of T. H. Hamburgh, indicted for selling liquor without a license, in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

Nicholas Downy was tried for an assault and battery on Hannah Gallagher. Verdict of not guilty.

William Campbell plead nolle contendre to a charge of assault and battery on Mary Jordan. He also entered the same plea to a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by the same prosecutrix.

Patrick Kinney Sr. plead nolle contendre to a charge of assault and battery on Patrick Kinney, Jr.

The next cases taken up were cross suits for assault and battery between Hannah Temple and Isabella and Elizabeth Wilhelm. The cases are being tried together. On trial.

Trial list for to-day.

Commonwealth vs.

James Myers,	John Grant,
Robert McCarty,	Harry Wilkinson,
Henry Smith,	Henry Toll,
H. DeBoer,	Jacob Huber,
J. W. Pratt,	Peter Cooper, et al.
Peter Curtin,	Frank Gilmore,
Charles B. Welte,	Mary Murray,
Matthew Haddock, (2)	Daniel Cavenor,
Elizabeth Tobin, (2)	Rachel Miller.
Wm. Mantz,	

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The jury in the case of James Thompson vs. James B. Lyon, which has been on trial since Monday, returned a verdict for defendant, and certified a balance in his favor of $19.93.

The first case taken up was that of Thos. Fulton and Margaret, his wife, in her right, vs. W. H. Lemon. This was action in ejectment for the warehouse and storeroom on Smithfield street, occupied by defendant, furniture dealer. The defendant claimed to hold possession under an unexpired lease made to C. A. Boucher, and bought at Sheriff's sale. It was further claimed by the defendant that Mrs. Fulton had executed the lease, and had received the rents for the building accruing under it. The plaintiffs claimed that the lease was illegal, the lessor being a married woman, and the lease having been [illegible] husband, joining joined in the same. Upon this point, raised by plaintiffs' counsel, the Court instructed the jury to find for for the plaintiffs with six cents damages and costs.

The next case taken up was that of Edward Jay Allen vs. John M. Kinney. This was an action to recover the value of a cow belonging to plaintiff, which was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The cow was in a pasture field owned by defendant, and it was alleged that the fences were so insecure that the cow wandered out of the field and was killed. It was claimed that defendant's attention had been frequently called to the broken condition of the fences, and had promised to have them repaired. On trial.

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THE OIL PRODUCERS.

An Association to be Organized to Purchase the Oil at 65 per Barrel.

The Oil City *Derrick*, of yesterday, says: The Council of the Petroleum Producers' Association will meet this morning for probably final action on the plans so long under consideration. This meeting is awaited with deep interest by the entire community. The great question of organization and remunerative prices for the future is held to depend largely upon their action. They have thus far labored faithfully, and deliberately discussed every point in the proposed plan. The producers at large have resolved to look to them for some immediate and permanent remedy for the evils that have heretofore cursed the petroleum interests.

The details of the plan proposed are unknown outside of the Council. From listening to the debates, however, some information has been gained as to the outline of the plan that will be likely to meet with favor. It is understood that an association is to be formed with a capital of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing the oil at the standard price of $5.00 per barrel. As long as the supply does not exceed the demand this price will be paid, but, if the supply exceeds the demand, then $3.00 or $4.00 will be paid, the oil held from the market and a certificate given the seller entitling him to the balance of the $5.00 as soon as the oil is sold.

The association, or whatever it is to be called, will have the usual officers and a board of directors to manage its affairs. It is understood that particular attention will be paid to the amount of production, statistics, etc. The workings of the organization are to be at all times open to the inspection of the members.

Organization seems to be the only hope, and with the number and character of the delegates in attendance at the meetings of the Council there seems to be little doubt that a thorough and complete organization will be perfected.

Why They Can Do It.

It is a noted fact that for some time past Messrs. Workman & Davis have been selling carriages, buggies, sulkies, jagger and buck wagons very cheap—in fact, cheaper than they can be bought in the East. The reason is that they are thoroughly practical workmen themselves, and employ only skilled workmen in every branch of their business, using only the very best articles in all the work they put up, and only asking and expecting a fair living price—rather selling their work when finished at a small profit to leaving it lay on their hands. They fully understand the motto of a "nimble sixpence being better than a slow shilling." Therefore they sell their work at what is considered a low price by those who understand anything about the value of such vehicles as this firm manufacture. Let all who want any article in their line call at the repository, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the manufactory on Arch street, Allegheny, where specimens of their work can be seen. They also attend to the repairing of carriages of every description, and all work entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

For Sale by Cole & Irwin.

The residence of the late Matthew Jack, in the town of Greensburgh, with about one acre of ground. The house is a large two story brick, nine rooms, wide hall. This is a very desirable property and will be sold low. Terms easy.

Headquarters for Real Estate over Third National Bank.

If you want a nice parlor clock that will be an ornament to any room, call at Geo. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street. He has a large assortment of the most unique styles.

BRADDOCK'S GRAVE.

A Historical Spot—Beautified With Maple, Fir and Willow—A Granite Monument Suggested.

Our readers will remember an account published in the GAZETTE, nearly a year ago, of the planting of trees around the grave of General Braddock, the brave but indiscreet and unfortunate English officer, who, in 1755, led a military expedition against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), and was signally ambushed, his army defeated and himself mortally wounded at "Braddock's Field," on the Monongahela, ten miles above this city.

In that account it was stated that the army retreated to "Fort Necessity," near the present National Turnpike, about ten miles east of Uniontown, in Fayette county, near which Braddock died and was buried in the old Military road; that the artillery trains were hauled back and forward over his grave to conceal the place, lest the pursuing savages should exhume and desecrate the body. Some sixty years afterwards, when the National Turnpike was being made, the workmen came across the ancient grave; the bones of Braddock were revealed and reverently re-interred in a field by the roadside. This field is now the property of Mr. James Dickson, who kindly removed the stump of the old tree that, when living, had marked the place of re-interment, and permitted the planting of a number of trees, maple and fir, from English Nurseries and a willow from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena, setting apart sufficient ground for the purpose. The venerable nurseryman, Mr. John Murdoch, of this city, generously furnished these trees, and accompanied our Mr. King at whose instance the whole project was started, to the spot and aided in planting them.

Mr. King re-visited the spot in July last, and found that several of the trees had died, and determining that living trees should take the place of the dead ones, called on Mr. Murdoch, who promptly agreed to supply the required maples and firs. Taking these with him in the cars to Uniontown, and thence by wagon to the grave on Thursday of last week, Mr. Murdoch not being able to go, Mr. Dickson, with mattock and spade, did the replanting and at once placed a temporary fence around them, to be succeeded in a few days by a permanent one. A warm rain fell a few hours after the trees had been set, and as in this instance the planting was done a month earlier than the former, there is little doubt but that they will live and flourish, and for many years mark and beautify the resting place of what is mortal of a brave but unfortunate General who, in our colonial times, twenty-one years before the Declaration of Independence, figures conspicuously in the history of West Pennsylvania. If we could reach the ashes of the proper parties in England, we would suggest that the British Government or people should erect over this grave a granite monument that might outlast the trees, which, though now young and vigorous, are destined eventually to death and decay.

DECLINED, FINALLY.

Third U. P. Church, Allegheny—Rev. Mr. Morehead declines their call.

The Third U. P. Church, of Allegheny, have been canvassing for some time for a pastor—or rather have been in that peculiar condition which forbade them negotiating for a minister, while at the same time the pulpit was not regularly supplied. The reason of this state of affairs was the fact that a call was extended to the Rev. W. G. Morehead, of Xenia, Ohio, some time ago. The call being unanimous, the reverend gentleman gave it careful consideration, preached in the church, circulated very much among the people, and finally concluded not to accept. As it appeared, however, that he had been extremely well pleased with the charge, and as he had learned of it, the members concluded to allow him further time for reflection, in the hope that he would be enabled to arrange matters at Xenia, whereby he could accept the call. Several months were given him for deliberations, and yesterday the matter was finally settled—in a letter received by Mr. T. K. McCance, one of the elders of the church in which Mr. Morehead reiterates his former declination, and gives as his reasons therefor, his domestic relations, and the fact that under the existing relations between himself and the congregation at Xenia, he could not conscientiously resign that charge. This decision has occasioned general regret among the members of the Third Church, but now that the matter has been finally settled, immediate measures will be taken to secure a pastor elsewhere.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Dixie" drew another large audience last night, and the applause bestowed on the many comic points of the play showed that it was appreciated. The play abounds in laughable situations, and Mr. Thompson makes all out of the leading character that can be made. In addition to this the support of the company is good.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Robertson's Comedy of "Caste" was given last evening by the Putman troupe, and the audience manifested their appreciation of the proper parties in England, we would suggest that the British Government or people should erect over this grave a granite monument that might outlast the trees, which, though now young and vigorous, are destined eventually to death and decay.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—Manager Aims is meeting with deserved success this week, and the house is again crowded to overflowing every night. The attractions offered are numerous, numberless, and the encores last evening were hearty and frequent. To-night an unusually attractive programme will be presented.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This old established place of amusement was well filled last evening and the variety entertainment presented nightly is an excellent one.

THE THEO. THOMAS CONCERTS.—In musical circles those excellent entertainments,—the Thomas' concerts are looked forward to with much pleasure, and indeed, all who have a taste for really fine music will find that taste gratified at the concerts. The sale of reserved seats was commenced yesterday at Kleber's music store, and judging from the rapidity with which they were disposed of the Thomas troupe will be met with crowded houses. The concerts will be given in the Library Hall on next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Look at These Figures for Organs.

But you had better not look too long, as they are selling off too rapidly, and in a few days we expect to close them all out. Every instrument guaranteed to be in perfect order, and in every way first-class. We are offering these instruments at these prices only because they are the ordinary cabinet style, in general use until within a few months, but since the introduction of our new style resonant cases, we find the demand for them is almost universal, and having a very large stock of the cabinet styles on hand we will sell them at the figures given below rather than hold them over. All of them are of the celebrated Taylor & Farley make.

5 No. 1 organs, 1 stop, price $125, for $83 cash, or $90 in payment.
10 No. 2 organs, 4 stops, price $145, for $100 cash, or $108 in payments.
10 No. organs, 5 stops, tremolo, price $155, for $107 cash, or $115 in payments.
5 No. 5 organs, 5 stops, Vox Humana, price $175, for $120, or $130 in payments.
5 No. 6 organs, 6 stops, Vox Humana and Voil Celestes, price $190, at $130 cash, or $140 in payments.

All the above instruments perfectly new, and guaranteed for five years.

We have also a large miscellaneous lot of second hand pianos and organs, that will be sold very low, to get them out of the way. Call on or address,

S. HAMILTON & CO.,
51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh,
Sign of Celestes.

An Essential of Loveliness.

To be entirely beautiful the hair should be abundant and lustrous. This is absolutely essential to complete loveliness. The most regular features, the most brilliant complexion and pearliest teeth fail of their due effect if the hair be thin, dry or harsh. On the contrary the plainest face, if it be surmounted by luxurant and silken tresses, is apt to impress the beholder with a sense of actual beauty. That crowning ornament of her sex is, happily, within the reach of lovely woman, and being as discriminating as she is lovely, she long ago discovered that LYON'S KATHAIRON was the sure means of securing it. No preparation for the hair ever enjoyed a tithe of its popularity, and no wonder, since it produces such gratifying results. Applied to the waste and barren places of the scalp, it fructifies, and enriches them with a new and ample growth. It is not, of course, pretended that it will do this if the capacity for reproduction is extinct, but so long as it remains that rehabilitant will assuredly propagate the germ of the hair into life and activity. TH&S&S

The American.

Mr. James Espy, the Agent for the American Button Hole and Overseaming Machine, rests his claim for public patronage upon the merits of the American, and claims that in all respects it has no superior. There may be other machines that have been puffed up more extensively, and have, perhaps, been thereby brought into more prominence, but in practical use, the American has always held its own, and in every household where it has been used, it has become a household necessity, that could not be dispensed with. The recent improvements made in the American have considerably enhanced its merits, and it is well made as skilled mechanics can make it; it has no intricate machinery, that gets out of order so easily; it is always ready for work—even when not used for months; it will do all kinds of sewing for the family, and last but not least, it is sold for a moderate price, being thus brought within the reach of every family. The office of Mr. Espy is at 178 Liberty street, near market.

Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beatifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold to first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homstead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

Business Suits.

Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, are making a specialty of fall business suits. They have won a wide reputation for their success in this department, and propose to maintain their position. The new material just imported from the East comprises all the latest manufactures. They will warrant every garment to give satisfaction. Prices moderate, and goods of the best make and quality.

Homestead Park At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Fan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

If you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of mantle ornaments, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewellery, watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

PERSONAL.

***Gol. Josh Henderson, of St. Domingo, but formerly a resident of this city, is on a visit to some friends in Allegheny.

***Roly H. Smith says they have prepared grub enough for twenty-five hundred to-night, at the Sixteenth Ward Jubilee.

***Governor Geary is slow in issuing his Thanksgiving proclamation. Probably he is waiting till Grant is re-elected.

***Wm. Holtzheimer died while writing invitations to his friends to attend his intended birth-day reunion to be held this evening.

***Hon. Wayne M. Yeigh was in the city yesterday. It is said he has one eye on the U. S. Senatorship, in case his father-in-law does not run.

***Rev. Father Anthony, a well known and popular missionary belonging to the Monastery in Birmingham, died yesterday. He was universally beloved and respected, and his death will prove a great loss to the Catholic Church of this neighborhood.

***Mr. Irwin, Democratic candidate for the Constitutional Convention, is not altogether satisfied that he was not elected. It will be remembered that the count elected on the Democratic side Messrs. Hay, Patterson and Guthrie, the latter leading Mr. Irwin thirty-eight votes, Mr. I. has been examining the tally papers, and has succeeded in reducing Mr. Guthrie's majority eleven votes, through errors in Sharpsburg and Wilkins township. He intends to examine all the election districts of the county.

***J. B. Washington, Esq., of Baltimore, is in the city. In a brief interview with Mr. Washington, we learned that he is a grand nephew of George Washington, of immortal memory. He informed us that there are present in his family, among other relics of the *pater patriæ*, a watch chain and seal. The seal was lost at Braddocks field in 1755, and sixty years afterwards recovered, and the sword presented by Prince Frederick of Prussia, with an app